FBIS DAILY REPORT

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 22 AUGUST 1983

### Lebanon

Political Moves — As part of the government's efforts to reach a national accord, a three-man ministerial committee met with former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami in northern Lebanon, Beirut radio stated. The officials discussed the Israeli withdrawal and the situation in the Ash-Shuf area, the partial IDF withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River, and ways to convene a national conference on uniting the country, the radio added. Karami told the committee that the joint Israeli-Lebanese agreement should not be torn up and that all militias should be dissolved, a related Beirut radio report said. Following the meeting with Franjiyah, Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs 'Adnan Muruwwah told Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon that the government does not intend to send the Army into the Ash-Shuf Mountains before reconciliation is achieved. He also called the response to the meetings "positive."

Ash-Shuf Withdrawal — Israeli Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi confirmed that the IDF will withdraw within the "next few days," according to Jerusalem radio's English service. This statement followed an IDF spokesman's denial of a report broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon that the IDF was to withdraw on 21 August, the radio stated. Meanwhile, IDF units in the Ash-Shuf are continuing preparations to evacuate the area while work continues on the new deployment line along the Al-Awwali River in southern Lebanon, the Israeli paper *Ha'aretz* reported.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem cited by *Ma'ariv* fear a general conflagration between the Druze and Phalangist forces in the area if reconciliation attempts continue to fail. Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt reiterated in a statement cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio that the PSP will not accept the Army's entry until an agreement has been reached. Meanwhile, sniping and shelling stopped in the Ash-Shuf after a second cease-fire was declared on 22 August, according to Beirut radio. The government contacted the nations participating in the multinational force in a bid to ease the Lebanese Army deployment in the mountains, the radio announced. In a statement quoted by SANA, the PSP said Druze forces took over a Lebanese Army garrison to prevent the Army and Phalangist militias from using the arms stored there against them.

Talas Visit to Al-Biqa' — Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil and former President Camille Sham'un denounced the 20 August visit by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas to the Al-Biqa' valley and his meeting with Walid Junblatt, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

McFarlane Mission — U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Cairo over the weekend, MENA reported. Both officials stressed Egypt's commitment to helping Lebanon to achieve national reconciliation and stability, MENA added.

In Damascus, talks between Syrian experts and State Department legal adviser Davis Robinson on the Israeli-Lebanese accord are a "total failure," according to a "well-informed" source cited by a Radio Monte Carlo correspondent. The talks were suspended because the Syrian side adhered to the view that the accord is an "agreement of submission" and encroaches on Lebanon's sovereignty as well as Syria's security, the correspondent added. In a commentary reported by SANA, the Syrian paper *Tishrin* asserted that the joint agreement turns Lebanon into an Israeli "protectorate" on Syria's western flank, which is intolerable. No one can make Syria change its mind about the agreement, the commentary said.

### PLO Affairs

Fatah loyalists and dissidents have confirmed their commitment to a cease-fire, a PLO reconciliation committee statement cited by KUNA reported. A memorandum prepared by the committee called for a meeting of the Fatah Central Committee to discuss military appointments and political stands acceptable to both sides, KUNA added. However, a dissident spokesman told KUNA that the movement rejected this call because the Central Committee only had two dissident members in it, which would predispose any decisions toward the loyalists. Instead, the movement will stick by its demand that an emergency Fatah leadership be formed until a Fatah general conference can be held, the spokesman stated.

PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi told the Vienna paper *Arbeiter-Zeitung* that Syria remains an important base for the PLO and that he does not believe that Syria wants to dominate the PLO through the dissident movement. Mahmud al-Labadi, former official spokesman for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — now with the Fatah dissidents — also denied Syrian involvement in the movement and stated in an interview broadcast by Radio Monte Carlo that the fault lies within Fatah itself. The dissident figure also denied that PFLP-General Commander As-Sa'iqah forces had fought with the opposition group and claimed that the Syrian forces had been neutral.

Both Israel and Fatah dissidents denied responsibility for the Athens assassination of an aide to Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander of the PLO armed forces, Jerusalem Radio and ANSA announced. An anonymous phone caller told the AFP office in Tunis that the "movement for rebuilding Fatah" was responsible, while the north Lebanon Voice of Lebanon radio blamed "Zionist Mosad" agents for the murder. Clashes erupted in the Al-Biqa' between various Palestinian groups, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The radio attributed increased tension in the area to the official's assassination.

### Egypt

An Israeli agreement to leave Lebanon using a timetable may "thaw the freeze" on the question of Egypt's reviewing its decision to recall its envoy from Israel, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told the Israeli paper *'Al Hamishmar*.

### Jordan

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko stressed the need for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and for efforts for a just peace in the region in cables exchanged on the 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations, according to Amman radio. Meanwhile, the *Jordan Times* urged Arabs to insist on bringing the USSR into the Middle East peace process. In an editorial, the paper maintained that U.S. policies promote the need for Soviet involvement and that efforts should be doubled to give the USSR a "balancing role" in the region.

### West Bank

Some 1,600 families are moving to "Judaea and Samaria" in response to a settlement drive, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, a *Jerusalem Post* commentary decried the "de facto annexation" of the area by the government and the "double standard" in justice prevailing in the West Bank. The paper urged the government opposition parties to speak out against the government's violation of human rights in the West Bank.

### Libya-Chad

French military aircraft — six Jaguars, four Mirage jets, and one refuelling aircraft — arrived in Ndjamena from the Central African Republic with two of the Jaguar fighters later leaving the Chadian capital, Paris radio and AFP reported. A French military source cited by AFP stated that the mission of these aircraft is to "defend French positions if they are attacked." A French military spokesman also announced that 160 French Legionnaires are due to arrive to support President Hissein Habre's troops in eastern Chad as the president fears a Libyan attack south of Faya-Largeau, Paris radio stated. Over 3,000 Libyan troops have been amassed in the Aouzou Strip in northern Chad and are reinforcing their presence in Faya-Largeau, according to "well-informed Western diplomatic sources" quoted by SUNA.

In Paris, the Transitional National Union Government information minister told Paris radio that the French presence will be welcomed only if it contributes to helping the Chadian parties find a lasting and just solution. Former President Goukouni Oueddei also sent a letter to the OAU, stating his readiness to discuss peace, JANA reported.

### Western Sahara

The Western Sahara is Moroccan territory and "will remain so," Moroccan King Hassan II asserted in a speech broadcast by Rabat radio. Morocco wants this to be recognized internationally and is ready to hold a referendum in the area, the king stated. Anyone trying to obstruct such a referendum is only afraid of the results, King Hassan contended. Responding to the king's referendum remarks, a Saharan Democratic Arab Republic communique maintained that although the king spoke of a referendum, he still refuses to hold vital direct negotiations between the two parties in the conflict — Polisario and Morocco, according to Algiers radio. Meanwhile, Polisario claimed in a communique reported by AFP and APS that they had captured all the Moroccan positions in the Ouarkziz Mountains.

### Yemen

PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih attended meetings of the Supreme Yemeni Council in San'a' where they discussed policy coordination and cooperation in various areas, a joint statement on the meetings broadcast by San'a radio announced. Both leaders reiterated their commitment to uniting Yemen, the statement added. A joint committee formed by the Supreme Yemeni Council also met in San'a' where it approved customs exemptions and moves to facilitate movement between the two countries, Aden radio stated. The committee also decided to form a joint subcommittee on trade, the radio added.

### Iran

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i arrived in Mashhad for celebrations to honor the birthday of the eighth imam, according to Tehran radio. However, the clandestine Radio Iran and Free Voice of Iran radio claimed that demonstrations in Mashhad against the government and for the imprisoned Ayatollah Tabataba'i-Qomi had prompted the visit. Radio Iran also asserted that antiwar feeling is sweeping northern cities while tribes in the south have declared their support for the resistance movement led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar.

### Pakistan

Antigovernment clashes and general strikes combined with a "voluntary arrest" campaign continued in southern Pakistan as part of a civil disobedience campaign against the martial law imposed by President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in 1977, AFP reported. Thousands of people have been arrested, including top opposition leaders, and many have been sentenced by martial law courts, AFP said. A spokesman for the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy stated that the movement will boycott the local elections to be held next month, according to AFP.

## Afghanistan

Leaders of three moderate Afghan rebel groups met in Rome to discuss the creation of a "united Islamic front," according to SPA. Sources did not rule out the possibility of a government-in-exile being formed at a conference later this year, SPA added. Meanwhile, joint DRA-Soviet forces "brutally attacked" Herat and 16 villages "last week," using MIG fighters, helicopters, and tanks, IRNA stated.

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## 'Arafat Concludes Mideast Tour for Support

### Activities in Iraq

*JN191630 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, continues his official visit to Iraq. The brother leader held talks with several Iraqi officials, among them Brother Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The talks between the Palestinian and Iraqi sides dealt with the latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

Brother Tariq 'Aziz reaffirmed Iraq's firm stand in support of the struggle march of the Palestinian people under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

### Returns to Tunis

*LD211347 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1255 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Tunis, 21 Aug (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, returned today to Tunisia from the Kingdom,following a visit which concluded the tour which had taken him to the YAR, Kuwait, and Iraq.

'Arafat is expected within the next 24 hours to chair the meetings of the PLO Executive Committee to discuss the deteriorating situation of the Palestinians in the camps of Beirut, South Lebanon,and the occupied Arab territories, as well as the measures necessary to combat the Zionist practices and the Jewish settlers. It will also review the results of the work of the Palestinian Central Committee and the contacts of the 18-man committee and the Arab mediations in their attempt to close the rift in Syrian-Palestinian relations and also within Fatah.

### Soviet Visit Planned Shortly

*GF191942 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutuf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has announced that Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, will shortly pay a visit to the Soviet Union to hold talks with Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Brother Abu al-Lutuf said at press conference held in Vienna yesterday — following his meeting with the Austrian foreign minister — that his talks with the Austrian minister dealt with the international conference on the Palestinian issue which is due to beheld in Geneva on 29 August, the development of the situation in the Middle East, in addition to other matters.

### Delegation To Prepare Visit

*JN210750 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 21 Aug 83 p 1*

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — Informed Palestinian sources in Amman yesterday said that a Palestinian delegation will visit the USSR within the next few days to prepare for an imminent meeting between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Kremlin leaders.

## PLO Executive Committee Meets in Tunis

*NC220844 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0640 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] Tunis — The PLO Executive Committee last night began its meetings under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar, the committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

Our correspondent has learned that the committee will discuss a number of important issues, including the situation of our people in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon, especially the campaign of collective arrests and the acts of repression, terror, and torture to which they are being subjected at the hands of the Phalangist gangs and in the prisons of the Lebanese authorities. The Executive Committee will also discuss the situation of our people inside the occupied land and the ways to bolster their steadfastness, their heroic confrontation of the Zionist terrorism, and the activities of the gangs of the agent village leagues which aim at circumventing the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The committee will also discuss the results of the Palestinian Central Committee meetings and the results of the contacts held by the committee stemming from the council to heal the rift in the relations with Syria and to restore unity in the Fatah movement.

In this regard, the committee formed by the Central Committee issued a press statement yesterday following its visit to Damascus and its meeting with the Syrian officials, and rebellion and dissident leaders. The press statement affirmed that the committee has prepared a memorandum which it presented to the Fatah movement, the dissidents, and to Brother Khalid al-Fahum, head of the PLO six-member committee. The memorandum contains the suitable basis for a cease-fire and for ending the information campaigns.

### 'Arafat Chairs Meeting

*NC212035 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Tqnis, Aug. 21 (AFP) — The Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) began meetings here today aimed at ending the crisis within the organization's main Fatah group.

The meeting, chaired by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, was to exmine the progress made by the two delegations sent to the Syrian capital of Damascus to try to resolve the interlinked Fatah issue and tension between the PLO and Syria. Mr. 'Arafat arrived here earlier today from Jidda, Saudi Arabia, where he had talks with King Fahd.

## PLO Delegation Issues Statement on Syrian Talks

*LD211547 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, 21 Aug (KUNA) — Mr Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of the Palestinian Central Committee's delegation for reconciliation, has said that the two sides of conflict within Fatah have confirmed their commitment to the cease-fire and to stop the media campaigns between them.

A press statement — which the delegation issued here today following a series of meetings with both sides to the conflict within Fatah, the leaders of the Palestinian resistance squads, and the Syrian leadership — said that all the delegation's meetings with the two sides to the conflict within Fatah and the leaders of the Palestinian resistance' squads were conducted in an atmosphere of responsibility. There were positive discussions and fraternal democratic dialogue which resulted in an atmosphere of satisfaction, and gave everyone the chance to become acquainted with all the positive and responsible viewpoints.

The statement said: "The delegation has prepared a handwritten memorandum which was submitted to the brothers in Fatah who represent both sides of the conflict, and to the PNC chairman and chairman of the six-man Palestinian committee, Mr Khalid al-Fahum, and which contained the bases that the delegation found suitable for stabilizing the cease-fire between the comrades in arms, and for stabilizing the media campaigns as a step necessary to close the gap in order to restore unity to Fatah and to guarantee the continuation and stability of the PLO."

The statement said: "The two sides affirmed their commitment to the cease-fire and to stop the media campaign, and the memorandum also contained appropriate solutions for the dispute within Fatah."

Delegation sources told KUNA: "The memorandum noted, from an organizational viewpoint, the need for holding a meeting of the Fatah Central Committee — in which the opposition should participate — calling for a general conference of the movement, withdrawing the military appointments and formations made at the beginning of the crisis, and making military appointments acceptable to both sides. From the political viewpoint there is the need to declare an explicit stance that rejects all the plans offered, such as the Reagan plan, and the confederation with Jordan."

The sources added: "The National Council delegation has given the concerned parties one month to respond to the memorandum, and it will decide accordingly whether it will continue or halt its contacts."

The statement added: "The delegation has conferred several times with Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs." And it said: "The meetings took place in an atmosphere of openness and fraternity toward consolidating the struggle relations between Syria and the PLO."

It added: "The Syrian minister of foreign affairs has confirmed to the delegation his country's insistence on the unity of Fatah and of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and on continued Syrian support for the implementation of all the goals of the organization toward the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Palestinian Arab people to return, and for self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil."

The Central Committee delegation left Damascus today for Amman.

## Fatah Opposition Rejects Meeting Proposal

*LD191709 Kuwait KUNA in English 1610 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, Aug 19 (KUNA) — The opposition group within [words indistinct] Palestinian Fatah movement Friday turned down proposals for a meeting of the movement's Central Committee as a means of ending the three month old internal dispute.

The proposal, made by an 18-man committee of the Central Council (PCC) of the Palestine Liberation Organization, of which Fatah is the main component, envisaged a discussion of the issues dividing opposition supporters and followers of Fatah leader and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as a first step towards solving the crisis. But opposition spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi told KUNA that the 13-member Fatah Central Committee included only two opposition supporters, a proportion which did not reflect the grassroots balance of forces and was predestined to reach conclusions favorable to the loyalists.

Instead, he added, the opposition was sticking to its demand of forming an emergency leadership of the movement which would deal with organizational, military, and financial matters until an emergency general conference of Fatah could be called to discuss the issue. Al-Labadi added that the legitimacy of the opposition movement could only be judged in terms of its adherence to the Fatah constitution, and that only a democratically-elected general conference could decide on that.

When questioned about reports of a reconciliation between opposition leader Nimr Salih (Abu Salih), and PLO Political Department director Faruq Qaddumi, a top 'Arafat aide, in Damascus Thursday, Al-Labadi said that there was no "personal dispute" between the two men, but [word indistinct] any "political reconciliation" would depend on adoption of the opposition's demands.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee, which was mandated by the PCC's Tunis meeting last month to seek to resolve the Fatah dispute and differences between the PLO leadership and Syria, continued work in Damascus Friday meeting representatives of both loyalist and opposition factions, but were wary of producing any premature hints of a possible breakthrough. In general however, statements made by committee members seemed to indicate steady if limited progress in studying the demands and conditions laid down by each side and attempting to bring them to the negotiating table.

## PLO's Al-Wazir Aide Assassinated in Athens

*NC201304 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Athens, Aug. 20 (AFP) — A close aide to the deputy-chief commander of Palestinian Liberation Organisation forces, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], was assassinated in Greece today, PLO diplomatic representative here Shawqi Armali said. The aide, Ma'mun Muraysh, was killed in his car while his driver was seriously injured.

Mr Armali said "Israeli agents" must have been behind the assassination. He rejected a claim by the "Movement for Rebuilding Fatah" — the main PLO grouping — to have carried out the assassination.

Two men opened fire from a motorcycle side-car on the Swiss-registered car travelling through Faliron, a southern suburb of Athens. The driver, 'Ali Mustafa al-Aran, 42, is said not to be in critical condition in hospital. Mr Muraysh's four-year-old son, Masii, was also slightly injured.

(An anonymous telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau in Tunis claimed the assassination on behalf of the Movement for Rebuilding Fatah. "We have eliminated a traitor who was responsible for fighting and bloodshed between brothers and comrades-in-arms in the Lebanese plain," he said. Fatah members loyal to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat have clashed with dissidents opposed to Mr 'Arafat's leadership.)

Mr Muraysh, an influential PLO official, and Mr Al-Ar'an had Moroccan passports and the police did not immediately realize they were Palestinian. Mr Muraysh's 29-year-old wife told police they had been living in Piraeus for 18 months working as shipping agents. Mr Muraysh's wife also said they had returned from a trip to Morocco just two days ago. Mr Muraysh's Moroccan passport carried the name Ahmad 'Ali Saynir.

### More on Athens Assassination

*NC201314 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Since this morning, the Direct Action Group of the Athens police has been on a general alert to discover the murderers — most probably foreigners — of an individual with a Moroccan passport.

At 1013 at the traffic lights at the intersection between Posidhonos Street and Alimos Street, a Motorcross motorcycle on which two persons were riding stopped beside a private Datsun passenger car bearing a Swiss number. The passengers of the motorcycle, who were young and wore helmets, shot at the passengers of the car three or four times. The front seat passenger, Ma'mun Muraysh, 36, holder of a Moroccan passport, was killed, while the driver of the car, 'Ali Mustafa Hassan, also holder of a Moroccan passport, was seriously wounded.

The youngest of Muraysh's three children, aged 4, was wounded less seriously and was taken to the hospital with a bullet wound in the knee. It has been learned that Ahmad had been living with his family for 1 and 1/2 years in Clifadha at Imittos Street 18 and had a shipping office in Piraeus. As the wife of the victim has stated, Muraysh's family intended to go abroad in a few days.

The two culprits are young, and the motorcycle is red and had a Rome license. The shots were fired by the young man who was sitting behind the driver and wearing a red windbreaker. Immediately after the crime, the two unknown perpetrators disappeared in the direction of Alimos Street.

The wounded man was taken to Voula Hospital, where he is being treated. A short while ago we were informed that he asked to be brought into contact with the PLO representative in Athens, and the Athens police director, Tzanakis, together with the representative of the PLO office, Shawqi Armali, are on their way to meet him.

### Palestinian Group Denies Role

*AU211257 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] (ANSA) — Beirut, August 20 — Palestinian dissidents from the Abu Musa group this evening denied any part in the assassination of Ma'mun Muraysh. A spokesman for the group, Mahmud al-Labadi told ANSA that he learned of the murder from the news agency itself.

A telephone call to a French news agency in Tunis claimed that the attack was made by "the Movement for Rebuilding Fatah". (Al Fatah is the largest group within the Palestinian Liberation Organization).

Al-Labadi, questioned in Damascus by telephone, told the ANSA correspondent that his rebel group has no representative in Tunis.

## Murder of PLO Official Blamed on Israelis

*NC201848 North Lebanon Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1747 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Another crime has been committed by the Zionist MOSADgangs against the strugglers of our Palestinian people. This morning Palestinian struggler Lieutenant Colonel Ma'mun Muraysh was the victim of this crime when these gangs assassinated him on an Athens street and thus renewed their ugly hatred against the revolution and the Palestinian people. His child and driver were wounded in this criminal attack.

Struggler Muraysh was a senior officer in the Fatah movement. He was born in Hebron in 1944, married, and had five children. He had a high university degree. He also attended military courses at the Soviet military academy. Struggler Muraysh had been for many years responsible for the organizational work of our people outside the occupied land. He fulfilled his duty in the service of his revolution and his cause in the past years until he sacrificed his life for his revolution.

During the Beirut seige, he was one of the first heroes who stood fast in this Arab city and defended it in his capacity as commander in the central operations command. The PLO and the Fatah movement extend their condolences to the family of the martyr and pledge our people to continue the struggle until victory. The PLO also calls on the friendly Greek Government to arrest the criminal murderers of the Zionist MOSAD gangs. The Fatah movement and the PLO have formed a high-level security and political delegation to travel to Athens to follow up the case.

## More Fighters Join PFLP-GC Splinter Group

*NC210742 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] A spokesman for the PFLP-GC Provisional Command Committee has stated the following:

To emphasize the front's organizational and military rank-and-file rallying around the Provisional Command Committee and to express its conviction on the need for a reform in the direction of a sound national stand, Comrade Lieutenant Abu Nasir, the commander of a security and reconnaissance platoon in Al-Biqa', has announced that he and his entire group have joined the Provisional Command Committee. Lieutenant Abu Nidal, the commander of a pursuit group, have announced that they have joined the front's positions.

Meanwhile, the Provisional Command Committee in the north has received a message of support from Comrades Abu Rushdi and Abu Tha'ir on behalf of the fighters in northern Yemen, expressing solidarity with the sincere will of the front's rank-and-file who are determined to continue the path of change and reform. In their message, the fighters assert that they will arrive in the north soon to join the front's bases under the leadership of the ProvisionalCommand Committee.

## Palestinians Continue Clashes in Al-Biqa'

*NC210646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] Clashes erupted between Palestinian groups with various types of weapons on the axes of Ta'nayil, Shtawrah, Jalala,and (Al-Faydah). Our correspondent reports that the situation is currently very tense. This tension comes after the assassination of Ma'mun Muraysh, an aide to Abu Jihad in Athens.

Reports from Al-Biqa' say that the Syrian forces have introduced new reinforcements into the area. These forces are currently digging tunnels and making roads between military positions.

## 11 IDF Soldiers Reportedly Killed in Attack

*JN201602 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1535 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] In a daring operation, a group of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces attacked an enemy military patrol on the Jazzin road in southern Lebanon, using machineguns, missiles, and handgrenades.

The attack left several enemy soldiers killed or wounded. Eyewitnesses said that 11 Zionist soliders were killed with others wounded. A Zionist spokesman acknowledged this operation.

The joint forces heroes also detonated explosive charges near An-Nabatiyah as a Zionist military patrol was passing by. One of the patrol's vehicles was destroyed and its crew wounded. A Zionist military spokesman acknowledged this operation as well.

A third group carried out another daring operation when it detonated, by remote control, an explosive charge near the vehicle of agent Sa'd Haddad militias' military official in southern Lebanon. Reports said that the official was seriously wounded.

Another joint forces group attacked a roadblock set up by the so-called National Guard, formed by the Zionist enemy, near Tibnin insouthern Lebanon. The joint forces fighters also attacked a Zionist military patrol in the Tyre area, using machineguns. Three Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded, according to a Zionist military spokesman who acknowledged the operation.

## DFLP Statement Denounces U.S. Maneuvers

*JN201830 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] today issued a statement denouncing the U.S. maneuvers in the Egyptian territories. The maneuvers coincide with the provocative U.S. campaign against Libya and the continuous U.S. attempts to impose the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the Lebanese people and turn Lebanon into an Israeli-U.S. protectorate.

In its statement, the DFLP called on the Arab nation to escalate its confrontation of the U.S. provocations, to apply the Arab summits' resolutions, foremost being the economic and diplomatic boycott of the Egyptian regime, and to denounce any regime which deviates from these resolutions.

The DFLP also called for strengthening of alliance among the Arab confortation forces — especially Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese nationalist forces — and for promoting their relations to confront the U.S.-Zionist threats and provocations.

## OMAN

### Relations To Be Established With PDRY Soon

*GF211100 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Aug (QNA) — According to informed sources in Abu Dhabi, a joint statement will be issued in Muscat and Aden in the next few days establishing diplomatic relations between Oman and the PDRY.

The sources have told the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi that this will be the result of the efforts the GCC countries have exerted in the general interest of the two countries and in the interest of the region's countries and people in general. These efforts were crowned with success with the bilateral declaration of principles last year and the January meeting of the committee to define borders attended by the UAE and Kuwaiti delegations.

The sources expressed hope that this step will be followed by other steps to end the border disputes between the two countries. They said the technical committee on the Omani-PDRY border will hold a scheduled meeting in Kuwait on 11 September with the participation of the UAE and Kuwaiti delegations. The meeting will listen to the two sides' points of view on the settlement of border differences between them and restudy the documents and maps which the two sides will present to prove each side's right to the border areas. This will be in preparation for the drawing up of the border to serve the two countries' interests.

It should be noted that the first meeting of the border committee resulted in the signing of the minutes of the meeting and that it was decided to hold a second meeting to discuss the border problems in preparation for their solution.

## QATAR

### Amir Return Home From Private Visit

*GF191944 Doha QNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Doha, 19 Aug (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani returned to Doha this evening from Europe, following a private visit there. He was received upon his return by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani, deputy Qatari amir and heir apparent.

### AR-RAYAH Praises Mubarak Stand on Lebanon

*GF220855 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Doha, 22 Aug (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *Ar-Rayah has stressed that the U.S. Government is wrong if it* thinks it achieved an overwhelming success when its secretary of state managed to wrap up an agreement between Lebanon and Israel that compensates the Israeli occupation forces at the expense of Arab rights.

Commenting editorially, the paper says: The Americans believed when they concluded this accord that the Arab nation would be incapable of making any move against it and that the Syrians would limit their rejection of it to mere words. The paper adds that as time passes since the signing of this accord, it seems that the U.S. Government is beginning to realize that turning a blind eye to the Arab situation and to the needs of Arab national security will not achieve the goals it aspired to reap from this accord since the Arabs will never agree to their rights being ignored.

The newspaper continues by saying that the surprise which awaited McFarlane when he visited Cairo and the statements of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, which are in accord with the Syrian stance toward the accord, will make the United States review its positions and realize that the Arab body is alive and that national security is a responsibility that exceeds differences in Arab views.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda 20 August

*GF201450 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Jidda this afternoon for a visit to the Kingdom. He was received upon his arrival by Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy amir of the Mecca region; Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative in the Kingdom; and a number of officials.

#### Received by King Fahd

*LD202147 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2120 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Jidda, 20 Aug (SPA) — This evening His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office in Jidda the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Kingdom's ambassador to the United States.

#### Gives Statement to 'UKAZ

*LD212348 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2118 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Jidda, 21 Aug (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has called for more Arab solidarity to counter the increasing dangers facing the Arab nation. He pointed out that the Zionist plans seek to set up small sectarian states in the Arab region.

In a statement to be published in tomorrow's *'Ukaz*, he said that the Iraq-Iran war, the events in the occupied territories and the events in Lebanon are all but steps in the plans, which must be confronted by strong Arab solidarity.

Mr 'Arafat stressed the world's interest in the just cause of the Palestinian people, mentioning in this respect the international conference on the Palestinian problem which is scheduled to be held in Geneva at the end of this month and which reflects interest in the Palestinian cause. He expressed the hope that the conference would result in clear resolutions to underline and realize the rights of the Palestinian people.

### King Fahd Receives Outgoing U.S. Ambassador

*GF201924 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd received at his office this evening U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, Richard Murphy, on the occasion of the expiry of his term of office.

The meeting was attended by Saudi ambassador in the United States, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

### AL-YAWM Doubts McFarlane Tour Will Succeed

*LD211348 Riyadh SPA in English 1227 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Riyadh, Aug 20 SPA — Saudi newspapers today commented on U.S. envoy McFarlane tour of the region and the situation in Lebanon.

Commenting on current efforts to solve the Middle East issue, *Al-Yawm cast doubts on U.S. new envoy Robert McFarlane's* current tour of the region and the possibility of realizing a just and lasting peace in the region in view of U.S. unlimited support and aid to Israel.

The paper said over the last 30 years the U.S. stand on this issue had never changed since it staunchly supports the existence of Israel and Arab land and provided it with the most sophisticated weapons from its arsenal.

"The American efforts to realise peace will reach a deadlock as long as these efforts concentrated on Israel's interests," the paper added.

It called for mustering together of all Arab and Islamic efforts to achieve a true peace in the region.

### Fahd Receives Guinean President's Message

*GF201444 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received this afternoon in his office in Jidda, Guinean Prime Minister Dr Lansana Bevagui who delivered to him a written message from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The meeting was attended by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi ambassador to the United States of America; Dr Abdoulaye Toure, Guinean foreign minister; and the Guinean ambassador to the Kingdom.

### Djibouti Foreign Minister Arrives 20 August

*LD201333 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1141 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Jidda 20 Aug (SPA) — Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah arrived at noon today in Jidda with an accompanying delegation on a visit to the Kingdom that will continue for several days.

He was received on his arrival by the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Salim Sunbul, and the Djibouti charge d'affaires in the Kingdom, Musa Buh.

The Djibouti minister stated to SPA after his arrival that he is carrying a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled.

He said that his visit is aimed at holding consultations and talks with the officials in the Kingdom to increase and reinforce existing bilateral cooperation in all fields.

#### Confers With Saudi Counterpart

*LD211417 Riyadh SPA in English 1242 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] At-ta'if, Aug 21 (SPA) — Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah conferred here today with his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The two sides discussed latest developments in the Arab region in addition to bilateral relations.

After the meeting, Farah described his talks with Prince Sa'ud as "positive and constructive."

In a statement to SPA Farah said he reviewed with Prince Sa'ud current developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations which he described as "developing."

He expressed appreciation for the constant aid and assistance given by the Kingdom to Djibouti.

The minister arrived here yesterday from San'a' for a few days visit to the Kingdom.

#### Received by King Fahd

*GF220650 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz yesterday received Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumin Bahdon who conveyed to his majesty a written message from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled.

## UAE

### AL-WAHDAH Calls for Military Option in Mideast

*GF200742 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 20 Aug (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-*

*Wahdah* today called on the Arab countries to try to enhance the military option in their conflict with the Israeli enemy because it is the quickest way to achieve victory until an honorable peaceful settlement is achieved instead of trying to weaken this option with heavy clouds of minor issues, initiatives and interactions.

Under the headline "The Military Option and the Settlement," the newspaper *Al-Wahdah* said: The Arab nation is currently passing through a personality split between the declared slogans on the national and pan-Arab stands and the real stands. The real Arab stand on the conflict with Israel seems to be a question without definite answers which should be governed with a firm political and military strategy in as much as it has various answers depending on the circumstances and goals of this conflict.

Concluding, the newspaper recalled that entering negotiations to find a peaceful solution requires two parties who are able to achieve war and peace and not one party enjoying an overwhelming military superiority and the other having only good intentions.

### AL-KHALIJ on Arab Peace Plan, U.S.-Arab Ties

*GF201510 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0725 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 20 Aug (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Khalij* expressed its fear and concern over the news being circulated about a new Arab peace plan on which consultations are taking place with the U.S. Administration, noting that the Arab nation has bitter experience in its dealing with Washington, which has even refused to accept the Arab peace plan that was approved at the Fes summit.

Under the title of "The Two Faces of the American Coin," the newspaper said that what has been announced about this plan at the same time when the United States has decided to give the Israeli enemy $3 billion worth of arms, confirms that the United States wants peace as it understands it and as it wants the Arabs to understand it: Israeli-U.S. peace imposed with the force of arms.

*Al-Khalij* continued: The lesson of the Arab nation's experience in dealing with the United States is that an overall and radical change is needed in the method itself and not in the plans which were the minimum that can be offered as concessions. "Perhaps those who are betting the Arab homeland's future on the U.S. Administration will realize before it is too late that to continue to deal with the United States in the same method and with stunted plans will not bring nothing but more disasters, woes, and defeats to our Arab nation," the paper said.

Concluding, *Al-Khalij* noted that the history of Arab-U.S. relations has proved that every Arab step toward Washington is met with two steps by Washington toward Israel.

## PDRY

### Chairman 'Ali Nasir Returns to Aden 20 August

*GF201632 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Aden at noon today from Ta'izz by motor vehicle after concluding his visit to the northern part of the homeland, where he attended the meetings of the first session of the Supreme Yemeni Council.

### Department of Civil Defense Established

*GF201630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Brigadier General Salih Mutlaq Qasim, member of the Central Committee and defense minister, today issued a ministerial decree that establishes in its first article a new department at the Defense Ministry, to be called the General Department of Civil Defense, under the national command of the popular militia. The second article states that the General Department of Civil Defense shall have branches in all provinces of the republic and that these branches shall be formed in accordance with a decree issued by the defense minister or his deputy.

The third article states that an Armed Forces officer shall be appointed to run the department and shall be considered the deputy commander of the popular militia for civil defense affairs. The fourth article states that the General Department of Civil Defense shall be organized into an organizational structure acceptable to the chief of staff. The fifth article states that in order to run and fulfill the tasks of the department, regulations should be issued by the Department of Military Judiciary in coordination with the concerned bodies in the Defense Ministry.

The sixth article commissions all concerned military bodies to act upon these articles to facilitate the formation and running of this department and to implement this decree. The two final articles order that the decree be published in the official gazette and be implemented as of the date of its issuance.

## YAR

### Continued Reportage on Yemini Council Meetings

#### Meetings Resume in Ta'izz

*GF191746 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] The Yemeni Council resumed its meeting this afternoon in Ta'izz under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

During this meeting, the council discussed the remaining issues on the agenda.

### Meetings Conclude in Ta'izz

*GF210750 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] The Yemeni Council concluded its meetings at the presidential palace in Ta'izz at 1030 today under the chairmanship of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary geenral of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary geenral of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

The brother president opened the session with a speech in which he said: In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, brother members of the delegation of the southern part of the homeland: In opening, I would like to express my personal thanks and appreciation, and that of the YAR side for the outcome of the talks of the first session of the Yemeni Council. I thank you for the positive results and constructive and fraternal dialogue during these meetings and the meetings which we held in San'a', Hajjah, and Ta'izz. These meetings were fruitful and will surely benefit our Yemeni people inthe two parts of the homeland. Once again, I express my thanks to the brother president and to the members for the spirit which dominated the meetings of the Yemeni Council.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad then spoke. He said: Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland; and brother members of the delegations of the northern part of the homeland: I greet you as we conclude the meetings of the first session of the Yemeni Council. These continuous meetings and talks were dominated by a sense of responsibility and concern to achieve positive results that will contribute to shaping the glorious Yemeni unity and serve the masses of our people throughout the Yemeni homeland. I would also like to express my thanks for and appreciation of the sincere feelings of fraternity and hospitality by the brother leaders of the northern part of the homeland, led by brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and by our masses in San'a', Hajjah and Ta'izz and in the various provinces of the northern part of the homeland, who received us with warmth and sincere national feelings of unity embodying the deep commitment to the same Yemeni homeland and people. All this contributed in a positive way to the meetings of the first session of the Yemeni Council. At these meetings we devoted special attention to issues and topics aimed at moving the joint unity efforts to the state of implementing those proposals which were agreed upon during the meetings on the unity agreements and the meetings held by the unity committees to adopt practical measures in this direction. These measures include facilitating the movement of citizens between the two parts of the homeland, adopting tangible steps toward unity, expanding trade, laying down the bases for national economic integration between the two parts of the homeland, and implementing what we agreed upon in the fields of education, health and culture, and other vital fields, something which will enhance the required unity. The concerned executive organs in the two parts of the homeland are tasked with exerting utmost efforts to achieve results and overcome obstacles.

Brother president, on our part, we would like to assure you and the brother officials in the northern part of the homeland and the masses of our Yemeni people that we will continue our march along this chosen path to achieve Yemeni unity on (?peaceful) and democratic bases. We will also continue to consolidate our joint efforts for unity in view of what we have agreed upon during the first session of the Yemeni Council, which successfully concluded its meetings this morning. Once again, we reiterate our great satisfaction over the results which we have achieved. Let us proceed forward together, backed by the masses of our people, toward the great goal which we are all struggling to achieve — united, stable and democratic Yemen. Thank you.

The two brother presidents then signed the final statement and [words indistinct] for the success of the session meetings.

### Special Joint Committee Established

*GF202018 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] At the orders of the Yemeni Council in its first session the special committee formed by the council held meeting in San'a' on 18 August 2983 under the chairmanship of Brother Dr 'abd al-Karim al-Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee in the northern part of Yemen, and Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by the chairman of the unity committees from both parts of Yemen and the secretariat of the Yemeni council.

In this meeting the committee decided the following:

First, to form a permanent joint permanent committee as follows:

From the northern part of Yemen:

1. The minister of economy and industry;

2. Minister of finance;

3. Assistant under secretary of the economy and industry ministry;

4. Director general director of customs department in Ta'iz Province;

5. General director of [word indistinct] in Ta'iz Province; and

6. General director of the supply department in Ta'iz Province.

From the southern part of Yemen:

1. Minister of finance;

2. minister of trade and supply;

3. Assistant deputy trade and economy minister;

4. Assistant deputy finance minister;

5. Director of customs and taxes department; and

6. Director of the foreign trade company.

This committee is established for [word indistinct] and activating trade exchange operations of the Yemeni agricultural and industrial products between the two parts of Yemen and for beginning the system of custom excempting according to the previous agreements between the two parts of Yemen.

Second, with regard to the freedom of movement of citizens between parts of Yemen, the committee stressed the necessity of executing the agreement signed by interior ministers of the two parts of Yemens on 12 June (?1981) and approved the following arrangements for facilitating the movement of citizens between the two parts of Yemen:

1. Citizens can travel from one part of Yemen to the other part by means of identity card and by filling out a 2-copy application contaning the essential information. The part of country to which the citizen arrives keeps one copy and the citizen keeps the other copy to be able to return to his point of origin.

2. Cancellation of the return permits currently in effect in the two parts of Yemens. The citizen is allowed to return to his point of origin by means of his identity card and his copy of the application document.

3. No part of Yemen is allowed to issue a passport or exist visa to any citizen coming from the other part. The passports and exit visas are issued only by the part of Yemen, in which the citizen is residing.

4. No official or laborer from any part of Yemen will be employed in any part of Yemen unless he obtains a no objection certificate from the place where he has been working.

5. The interior ministers shall determine the positions where the common inspection points will be established at the borders in (Karat az-Zurayqah), (Al-Dali'), (Al-Baydah Khayran), and (Halib Milha). The northern part is responsible for establishing the first three points and the southern part is responsible for establishing the fourth point. The four points should be established within a period of 6 months.

6. The ministers of planning and development in the two parts shall strengthen cooperation and coordination between them and exchange information in the economic, trade, and planning fields.

7. The interior ministers in the two parts shall adopt all the above-mentioned measures within a maximum period of 2 months.

Third, the ministers of planning and development in both parts shall enchance cooperation and coordination between them and exchange regular information in the economic, financial, commercial, and planning fields. They shall also form a permanent joint committee to coordinate the development plans of the two parts.

Fourth, all ministers and concerned bodies in the two parts should speedily implement the decisions adopted by the joint ministerial committee in its first session and submit a report accordingly to the joint ministerial committee during its next session.

Fifth, the constituent committees which consists of the concerned ministers should study and assess the situations of joint Yemeni firms and submit a report on them to the joint ministerial committee within 3 months. The joint ministerial committee should adopt the necessary measures and submit proposals on this matter to the Yemeni Council.

Sixth, the concerned bodies in each part are requested to propose two plans in the industrial and agricultural fields within 4 months. The studies are to be submitted to the joint ministerial committee in order to look into the feasibility of implementing them and submit its recommendation to the Yemeni Council for approval.

Seventh, the ministers of education in the two parts should start preparing a draft plan of unified education curricula for the elementary and preparatory stages in all subjects in view of the goals agreed upon by the joint committee of culture, education, and information. The two ministers are to submit their work plan to unite the curricula within 6 months.

Eighth, the ministers of education in the two parts should reprint the history text book that was approved and accredited as a course study for the schools of the two parts as of the start of the 1984-85 academic year.

Ninth, the ministers of education in the two parts should coordinate the efforts of the apparatus of combating illiteracy in order to double the efforts to eradicate illiteracy in Yemen.

Tenth, the minister of information and culture in the northern part and the minister of culture and tourism in the southern part should coordinate efforts in the field of uniting heritage, customs, traditions, and Yemeni literature and present a comple view on this matter to the joint ministerial committee.

Eleventh, the ministers of health will be in charge of implementing what was agreed upon by the joint health committee and forming a permanent joint committee to follow this matter up.

Twelfth, the specialized bodies in the two parts should organize the process of exchanging expertise, information, and documents between the ministries of justice and the specialized legal bodies in both parts and between the bodies of local government and the councils of ministers in both parts.

Thirteenth, the ministers of foreign affairs shall be in charge of forming a permanent joint committee to be headed by the deputy foreign minister in the southern part and the foreign ministry under secretary in the northern part. The committee shall meet regularly in order to coordinate the stands of the two parts on the Arab and international levels and to provide practical views to the specialized bodies in both parts in order to implement what the joint committee for foreign affairs and diplomatic and consular representation reached.

Fourteenth, the secretariat of the Yemeni Council shall follow up the implementation of the resolutions and directives of the first session of the Yemeni Council as well as the resolutions of the joint ministerial committee. It shall also submit a report on this matter to the second session of the joint ministerial committee.

[Signed] 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau of YSP, and secretary of the Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland.

Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee in the northern part of the homeland.

## Joint Statement

*GF210643 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text of joint statement on the meetings of the Supreme Yemeni Council held in San'a' from 15-20 August]

[Text] In a fraternal atmosphere and an understanding spirit and a feeling of national responsibility toward our Yemeni people and their problems and interests, foremost of which is the question of reuniting the two parts of Yemen, brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland met in San'a', the historical capital of the homeland, from 15-20 August 1983. The two leaders reviewed what has been achieved in this regard by the joint ministerial committee and the unity committees. They also reviewed the current Arab situation, and, in particular, developments related to the Palestinian issue as well as regional and international developments of concern to Yemens.

During these meetings, the two leaders devoted special attention to the achievements of the unity committees in implementation of the unity agreements signed by the two Yemens, the first being the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli communique and the latest the Aden agreement. While hailing the efforts made by the ministerial committee during its latest meeting and the achievements of the unity committees, they urged the ministerial committee to exert further efforts to carry out the tasks assigned to it and urged the other committees which have not yet fulfilled their tasks to do so quickly.

In the field of economic coordination between the two parts of Yemen the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the steps which have been achieved, especially the efforts of the common institutions in the fields of tourism, motor and sea transport and other economic activities. They stressed the need to expand and develop [word indistinct] to include the various economic sectors in the two parts of Yemen as this is considered a basic pillar for the desired unitary construction. The two leaders believe that coordination in the educational, cultural, and media fields is one of the basic tasks of the efforts for unification. In this framework, they expressed satisfaction at the coordination between the different organs of the two Yemens. They stressed the need to continuously strengthen this coordination. The two leaders also expressed extreme satisfaction at the coordination between the two parts of the homeland on various Arab and international developments. This coordination has strengthened the role of Yemen and its prestige in the Arab and international arenas. This was crystallized by the Yemeni initiative regarding the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people last year.

Expressing belief in the need to expand coordination between the two parts of the homeland in the various sectors, they affirmed the importance of popular institutions and organizations shouldering their responsibilities in order to contribute to achieving the ambitions of our people and their noble objective of unity. The two leaders formed a special joint committee under the chairmanship of Brothers Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, to study what has been upon by the unity committees and to formulate practical ways to make progress in all fields. The special joint committee submitted the results of its meetings, which have been included in the submitted document signed by the chairmen of the committees. The council approved the contents of the document and the two leaders issued instructions to the concerned organs in the two parts of Yemen to execute the content of the document, especially those measures facilitating the movement of citizens between the two parts through use of identity cards. These measures are to become effective 2 months following this statement in accordance with the simple procedures agreed upon.

Reviewing the current Arab situation, the two leaders expressed regret over the weakness of Arab solidarity and the consequent increase of the aggressive and expansionist nature of the Zionist enemy supported by the United States. In this regard, the two leaders stressed the need to thrash out differences and unite Arab ranks as this will guarantees the destiny and the unity of the Arab nation as an entity. They called for adopting sincere practical positions and for concentrating all Arab capabilities in the service of the central Arab cause, the Palestinian issue. They also called on every Arab country to abide seriously and responsibly by the charters, treaties and the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences regarding the Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy as this is considered to be the only approach for supporting the Palestinian issue.

Regarding developments in the Palestinian issue, the two leaders expressed the conviction that maintaining the unity of the Palestinian work under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, was and still is an urgent necessity imposed by the nature of events and the challenges facing the Palestinian people and their just cause. They stressed in this regard the need to respect the independence of the Palestinian decision in accordance with the PNC resolutions. They called on the resistance factions to brush aside the differences among them, to adhere to the unity of Palestinian work to aim the weapons at the usurping enemy and to resolve any differences by democratic means. The two leaders affirmed Yemen's principled and firm position in support of the Palestinian revolution led by the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. They also expresssed their solid belief that peace and stability in the Middle East region cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of the Zionist troops from all the occupied Arab lands, including the holy city of Jerusalem, and without the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative.

Reviewing current developments in the region, the two leaders strongly condemned the continuation of the Zionist occupation of the Lebanese lands and the blackmail practiced by the Zionist entity in the shadow of the continuous occupation and threat. They affirmed their rejection of any individual agreement with the Zionist army that would affect the sovereignty and independence of any Arab country or would contradict the Arab charters, treaties, and resolutions of the summit conferences which, in turn would weaken Arab solidarity and the unified Arab position toward the Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy. They called for implementation of the Security Council resolutions on the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the invading Zionist troops. They stressed the need to maintain Lebanese national unity as it constitutes the basis for maintaining Lebanon's sovereignty, unity and Arabism. The two leaders expressed concern and regret over the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the dissipation of the human and material resources of the two neighboring Muslim people and the threat the war represents to the security and stability of the region.

Reviewing the situation in the Horn of Africa, they expressed concern over the instability in the region and called on the region's countries to settle their differences by peaceful means. They also stressed the need to turn the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea into a zone of peace and security away from the aggressive bases which threaten the security and stability of the region's peoples.

The two leaders reiterated adherence to the policy of the nonaligned movement and their firm commitment to its principles and objectives. They expressed satisfaction over the sucess of the seventh summit conference in strengthening the unity and solidarity of its member states and in coordinating the efforts of the member states to lessen international tension and to protect the right of peoples to sovereignty, national independence and to the establishment of a new just and fair system of international economic and media relations.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at what has been achieved during this session of the Yemeni Council. They affirmed that the meetings of the two parts of the homeland on various levels, the continuous consultation and the existing coordination will serve the objectives and ambitions for which our Yemeni people have been struggling, foremost of which are unity, progress, democracy and economic and social development. They reiterated their national commitment to our Yemeni people to continue exerting the utmost efforts for achieving unity — the day to which all the masses of our great people are looking.

The two leaders decided that the Yemeni Council should hold its coming session in Aden.

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

## PDRY Chairman Leaves

*GF201250 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, and accompanying delegation left Ta'izz at 1200 today following a 6-day visit, during which Chairman 'Ali Nasir headed the southern part of the homeland's delegation in the meetings of the first session of the Yemeni Council.

## Djibouti Foreign Minister Leaves 20 August

*GF201146 Doha QNA in Arabic 1026 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] San'a', 20 Aug (QNA) — Bahdon Farah Moumin, Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left San'a' today for home following a visit that lasted several days.

During his stay Farah held talks on developing bilateral relations.

## U.S. Envoy McFarlane Meets With Officials

### Confers With 'Ali

*NC201413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1354 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Alexandria, 20 Aug (MENA) — This afternoon, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received U.S. envoy to the Middle East Robert McFarlane. The meeting lasted about 80 minutes.

After the meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that he and the U.S. envoy had discussed the situation in the area. He said that he explained Egypt's viewpoint on the discussions, on the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and on the need for a timetable for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The U.S. envoy arrived in Cairo yesterday on his first visit to Egypt since he assumed his task as U.S. presidential envoy to the area.

### MENA Reports 'Ali Remarks

*NC201623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1426 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA) — An official source has told MENA that during the meeting held today between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Envoy to the Middle East Robert McFarlane, a comprehensive review was made of all aspects of the Middle East situation and of all the efforts that have been exerted and the contacts made in connection with the resolution of the Lebanese crisis.

The source said that the U.S. envoy briefed Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the efforts and contacts concerning Lebanon that he has made in the area over the past 3 weeks. McFarlane also briefed Kamal Hasan 'Ali on his visits to the capitals of the Arab states and to Israel, and on the results of his contacts with officials in those states.

The source explained that during his meeting with McFarlane, Kamal Hasan 'Ali also clarified Egypt's viewpoint on the situation in Lebanon and in the area. 'Ali emphasized: First, the need for continuing to generate momentum to bring about the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Second, the Israeli partial withdrawal from Lebanon is necessary [as received] and it is imperative that this partial withdrawal be part of other withdrawals to follow under a guaranteed timetable.

Third, the importance underlying national reconciliation among all Lebanese sides. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt seeks to achieve this objective.

MENA has learned that Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained the moves and diplomatic contacts Egypt is making to achieve national reconciliation among all the parties in Lebanon. He also spoke about the visit made to Lebanon 2 days ago by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs.

'Ali also explained all the contacts that Egypt has recently made to achieve withdrawal from Lebanon and to realize national reconciliation. He emphasized the need for, and the importance of, the achievement of Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territory, for the realization of security and stability in Lebanon, and for the preservation of national unity as well as the need for action to generate momentum for the Palestinian issue on the grounds that it is the core and essence of the Middle East issue.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed Egypt's stand on settlements on the grounds that they are an obstacle on the path of peace. He stressed the inhuman practices carried out in the West Bank and the Gaza sector and the importance attached to the time factor in order to avert a deterioration of the situation in the area.

### Mubarak-McFarlane Meeting

*NC211201 Cairo MENA in English 1150 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 21 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today at Al-Qubbah palace U.S. envoy to the Middle East Robert McFarlane. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and American Charge d'Affaires here Henry Precht.

The meeting was a good chance to exchange views on a number of issues, McFarlane said following his two-hour meeting with President Mubarak.

President Mubarak has expressed hope to intensify peace efforts, underlining the Egyptian-U.S. drive for achieving the sovereignty of Lebanon, bringing about the withdrawal of all foreign forces as well as the restoration of stability and security to the Lebanese border.

McFalane expressed belief that through cooperation with President Mubarak this could be attained.

President Husni Mubarak fully supports Lebanese President al-Jumayyil's efforts to bring about a withdrawal of foreign forces from his country, McFarlane said.

The meeting has also dealt with means of fostering Egyptian-U.S. relations, McFarlane said, terming these relations as excellent and strong.

McFalane said he would be leaving today for Beirut to resume efforts for bringing about an early withdrawal of foreign forces Lebanon, expressing hope to visit Cairo once again.

Answering questions from reporters, McFarlane said despite the Israeli troops redeployment, full withdrawal from Lebanon was conceivable and would hopefully be achieved. He said that partitioning of Lebanon was out of question and would not take place.

Dr. Usamah al-Baz, director of President Mubarak's office, said later the American side is continuing mediation efforts to bring about early withdrawal, to restore life to normal and to enable the legitimate government to extend its sovereignty over all Lebanese territories.

Dr. al-Baz affirmed that the U.S. envoy would stay in the region till he could achieve concrete results. It is too early to speak about specific results now, he said.

The meeting has dealt with viewpoints and joint efforts that could be taken in the near future as regards the question of Lebanon, Dr. al-Baz said. Egypt is of the view that an Israeli withdrawal should take place and according to a specified timetable as long as it [Lebanon] will (?honor) its agreement with Israel.

He voiced belief that an early withdrawal of Israel to be followed by other withdrawals would enable the Lebanese leadership to exercise its sovereignty. It is high time for Lebanon to live under normal circumstances, Dr. al-Baz said.

The American Administration has definite Israeli assurances that Lebanon would not be subject to partition, Dr. al-Baz said. He expressed hope that Israel would perceive that it is in its interest to withdraw from Lebanon [word indistinct] occupation does not [words indistinct] tension and distort its world image.

On whether there is an Egyptian tendency to call for an Arab summit conference, Dr. al-Baz said unless there was a need and a desire to make such conference a success, it would not be necessary to hold a summit.

Dr al-Baz said Arab countries believe it is necessary not to ignore developments taking place in Lebanon, neither should we fail to work for comprehensive peace, to which Egypt, America, and Israel are committed.

On his recent visit to Beirut Dr. al-Baz said he had the impression that President al-Jumayyil (?tended) to continue efforts to bring about a settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

### Mubarak on Withdrawals, Settlements

*NC211400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — In a statement to newsmen following today's meetings, President Husni Mubarak said Egypt prefers that Israel be the first to withdraw entirely from Lebanon. He added: We are confident that the Syrian forces will later discuss the process of their withdrawal. The president further said that the Lebanese problem should not be linked with the Palestinian problem, adding that discussion of the Palestinian problem should take place now and it never should be postponed. The president recalled that the U.S. side undertook to give special importance to the Palestinian problem in order to revive it.

On the issue of settlements, President Mubarak said they constitute an obstacle on the peace road.

With regard to the situation in the West Bank, the president said it is complicated and the U.S. side admits that. President Mubarak called on [talaba] the United States to work for alleviating the tension there. He added: We should not link the Lebanese problem with the Palestinian problem. The departure of the Palestinians from Lebanon will not be a solution. It will rather constitute a bigger problem, he said.

President Mubarak pointed out that U.S. envoy McFarlane affirmed to him that the U.S. side is still committed to Reagan's initiative and that it is prepared to revive it. He said Egypt is making its utmost efforts with the Arab sides that Egypt can contact.

### Envoy Leaves for Beirut

*NC211236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane left Cairo for Beirut this afternoon following a 2-day visit, during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The U.S. envoy also met with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In Beirut, the U.S. envoy will complete his current mission in the Middle East aimed at finding a settlement to the Lebanese crisis and bringing about the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

### Aircraft Problem Causes Return

*NC211318 Cairo Mena in Arabic 1315 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — The aircraft of U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane was forced to return to Cairo airport 15 minutes after its takeoff due to a technical fault. The U.S. envoy left the airport for the Sheraton Hotel until the fault is repaired.

### Departs via Private Aircraft

*NC211750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — Robert McFarlane left Cairo for Beirut at 2000 aboard a private aircraft.

## Mubarak Meets With Political Group 21 Aug

*NC211510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak met with the political group this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's foreign affairs office.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, in a statement after the meeting, said that President Mubarak and the political group reviewed the Egyptian move in the past phase represented by the recent contacts with Sudan, Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon. He added that the president discussed the forthcoming Egyptian step with some other Arab capitals as a completion of previous contacts and consultations.

Continuing his statement, Dr al-Baz said that President Mubarak also reviewed the report submitted today by U.S. special Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane and the strategy of the forthcoming Egyptian move.

### Mubarak To Tour Western Capitals in October

*NC212121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2102 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — In its 22 August issue the weekly newspaper *May* reports that President Husni Mubarak is expected to hold important talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during the first week of October.

It is known that the president will make his speech to the UN General Assembly on the afternoon on 28 September. He will be the third Egyptian president to speak at the United Nations after the two departed leaders, 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat. The president will spend a few days in New York during which he will meet with nonaligned leaders who will attend the General Assembly session.

The president will arrive in Washington from New York on 3 October, and his talks in Washington will last for a 2 days.

*May* says that on his way to New York, President Mubarak will meet in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand on 27 September. *May* also says that following his talks with Mitterrand, President Mubarak will leave Paris for New York to make his speech to the United Nations the next day. After his talks in Washington, the president will leave the U.S. capital on his way to London to meet with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and hold talks with her. Afterward, the president will return to Cairo, winding up his tour of Europe, the United States, and the United Nations.

### Al-Baz Demands Firmer U.S. Stand on Settlements

*NC192242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2152 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Aug (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of President Husni Mubarak's office for political affairs, has criticized the U.S. stand on the issue of the Israeli settlements and asked the United States to take a firm stand on this issue. Al-Baz said: We do not accept this lukewarmness and backtracking that is occurring in the U.S. stance and we demand [wa nutalibuha] that the United States use all its influence to halt Israel's actions in the West Bank and the Gaza sector. In an interview with *Akhbar al-Yawm* to be published in its edition tomorrow, Saturday, Dr al-Baz emphasized that the contradiction in the U.S. stand encourages Israel to build settlements.

Al-Baz also affirmed that any postponement of the resolution of the Palestinian issue leads to its eruption and to an increase in the complicating factors in this issue. He also called on the United States not to shelve the Palestinian issue.

In the interview, the first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said that the belief that attention should be channeled toward the Lebanese issue and that the Palestinian issue can wait is an erroneous and dangerous belief. In this respect, Al-Baz added: If some people in the United States or elsewhere believe that the weakening of the PLO will be a positive factor in the situation, then this is also erroneous thinking. The reason is that if the PLO weakens, the result will not be the Palestinians' turning to peace, but added extremism, further dispersal [of the Palestinians], and inability to make moves, with the later in turn constituting an obstacle in the way of peace.

Dr al-Baz said that the situation does not now require new initiatives, but it does require a clear-cut Arab stand. There must be an Arab agreement on specific principles in such a way that the utterances now emanating from Arab capitals will turn into one utterance. Furthermore, the outlines of Arab thinking must be the same, even if we differ on the methods.

With regard to the Soviet Union's role, Dr al-Baz said it is unrealistic for any state to think of distancing the Soviet Union from the area. We will never seek to keep away the Soviet Union or any state interested in achieving peace and able to make any contribution to it; and Egypt has no interest in excluding the Soviet Union. However, we believe that the Soviet Union must create its own role and it should not wait for this role to be given to it by any Arab side or by the United States.

Dr al-Baz denied what is being said to the effect that Egypt is playing a louder tune of military might and is parading the diplomacy of maneuvers in the area through Egypt's participation in the "Bright Star" maneuvers. He said that Egypt did not view the joint maneuvers as being part of U.S. or Western strategy or as being directed against any state in the area. On the contrary, Egypt views these maneuvers as raising the combat efficiency of the Egyptian forces.

In response to a question, Al-Baz said that Egypt does not collude with anyone and that Egypt is not part of the U.S. strategy or policy.

In concluding his interview, the Egyptian official emphasized that Egypt's strong relationship with the United States does not restrict its relations with any other state, including the Soviet Union.

### U.S. Congressional Delegation Arrives 21 August

*NC212106 Cairo MENA in English 2048 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, Aug 21 (MENA) — A U.S. Congress delegation arrived here tonight on a two-day visit to Egypt for talks with officials including Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for Foreign Affairs, and Dr Wajih Shindi, minister of Investment and International Cooperation.

### Sudanese Foreign Minister Begins Visit

*NC201638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak arrived in Cairo this morning at the head of a delegation to attend meetings of the Egyptian-Sudanese political committee. The committee will begin its meetings in Alexandria this evening. During these meetings, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will head the Egyptian side.

Upon arrival Mirghani said that the committee's meetings will deal with a number of African, Arab, and nonaligned issues in order to coordinate the policies of the two countries.

On the arab situation, the Sudanese minister said that Egypt and the Sudan call for unifying Arab ranks to confront the threats facing the Arab nation.

Regarding the Palestinians, Mirghani said that Sudan opposes any attempt by any country to influence Palestinian decision-making, pointing out that this decision should be made by the PLO.

On the situation in Chad, Mirghani said that the peace-loving states are invited to support the legitimate Government of Chad, adding that the entry of French forces into Chad came in response to Chad's request to stop the Libyan invasion.

The Sudanese minister was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan Ahmad Izzat.

### Political Committee Meets

*NC202005 Cairo MENA in English 1956 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Alexandria, Aug 11 (MENA) — The first meeting of the second session of the Egyptian-Sudanese Diplomatic and Political Affairs Committee started here tonight under Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak. The session dealt with a comprehensive review of international issues especially the Middle East situation and the Lebanese and Palestinian issues.

The Egyptian-Sudanese meeting also discussed Arab developments in the light of the efforts of the two countries to unify Arab ranks to face the current stage. They reviewed various African issues with emphasis on the Chadian conflict and the efforts to halt the deteriorating situation in Chad and foreign intervention in its internal affairs.

The meeting also dealt with means to coordinate the stances of the two countries on issues to be debated by the United Nations General Assembly next month, as (?as well as with means) to coordinate between them on topics related to the Non-Alignment Movement.

The committee will resume its meetings tomorrow here and on Monday in Cairo.

### Mirghani Statement

*NC210938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0928 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani has declared that, during his meeting today with President Mubarak, he conveyed a verbal message from President Numayri to Mubarak. The message pertains to the relations between both countries.

During the 60-minute meeting, he said, a review of his talks yesterday with Foreign Minister 'Ali was made. He added that President Mubarak expressed his approval of the results of those talks.

Mirghani added that his meeting with President Mubarak also touched upon the Chadian issue, which was included in his discussions with Foreign Minister 'Ali yesterday and which will be tackled during tomorrow's talks between the Egyptian and Sudanese sides. He added that he will make a statement following tomorrow's talks.

### Mubarak Receives Mirghani

*NC210858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani in the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah. Attending the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Sudanese ambassador in Cairo 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman.

### 'Ali, Mirghani Comments

*NC202139 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak will receive Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak tomorrow morning. During this meeting, they will review Middle East developments and international issues. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali following the meeting of the Egyptian-Sudanese political committee this evening in Alexandria. 'Ali added that during this meeting the committee reviewed the problems surrounding the Middle East area which are manifested in the flagrant Libyan intervention in Chad and the tense situation in the area. This demands coordination of Egyptian-Sudanese activity on the international and African levels.

'Ali said that a joint committee was formed to study the method followed by the two countries within the framework of integration and coordination to move ahead to ease tension on the Arab and African levels. He said that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has called for unity of the Arab stand on the fateful issues. During the UN debate on the Chad issue, Egypt and Sudan called for negotiations to put an end to the Chadian war and for efforts within the framework of the OAU to stop this war.

Concluding his statement, 'Ali said that the Egyptian and Sudanese sides will resume their talks this evening. Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak will hold a meeting on Monday with the directors of the political departments in the Foreign Ministry to explain Sudan's views on international issues.

The Sudanese foreign minister stated that the meeting of the Egyptian and Sudanese delegations was extremely fruitful and constructive. They discussed African and Arab issues preparatory to the adoption of unified stand in the forthcoming UN meetings. He said that Egypt and Sudan are working to adopt a unified stand on international issues.

The Sudanese foreign minister added that the two delegations also discussed the Chad issue and the two countries' position on it — a position which is based on rejection of interference in the affairs of any African state. He said that Libya is interfering in Chad's internal affairs, and therefore, the two countries object to that.

### Djibouti President Concludes Brief Visit

*NC220905 Cairo MENA in English 0727 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, Aug 22 (MENA) — President of Djibouti Hasan Gouled left here this morning at the end of his three-day visit to Egypt during which he had talks with President Husni Mubarak on Arab, African and international issues of joint interest as well as means of boosting bilateral relations.

President Gouled was seen off at the airport by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali said the visit has come within the context of activating bilateral relations between Egypt and Djibouti in the economic, cultural and diplomatic fields. He said that the Egyptian foreign ministry had set up a special fund to provide experts to African countries.

Egypt will dispatch a group of specialists in the fields of medicine and engineering in addition to the groups already working there to help consolidate the Egyptian presence in African capitals and extend more aid to the sisterly African countries.

### Israel's Ezer Weizman Ends Visit 21 August

*NC212103 Cairo MENA in English 2046 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, Aug 21 (MENA) — Former Israeli Minister of Defence Ezer Weizman left here tonight for home after a three-day private visit to Egypt. He was seen off at the airport by Moshe Sasson.

### Ghali Views Possible Soviet Role in Area

*PM191136 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 20-26 Aug 83 pp 12, 13*

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by *Al-Majallah* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said in an exclusive interview with *Al-Majallah* Egypt is prepared to cooperate with Syria in order to bring about an agreement between Damascus and Tel Aviv. He also affirmed there is no disagreement between Damascus and Cairo over the achievement of peace and called for a "fraternal meeting" between the two countries. The following is text of the interview:

Question: Efforts to reach a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem have faltered and some people say that the reason is that the United States alone is working for a solution within the framework it defines. Do you believe the time has come for the Soviet Union to take part in the solution?

Answer: I agree with you about the idea that the peace efforts have faltered, but I disgree with those who attribute this to the solution being sought solely by the United States. It is wrong to say or to imagine that the United States alone is dealing with the solution because, in the final analysis, the solution is in the hands of the parties concerned. The faltering of the diplomatic efforts, in my estimation, is due to the attitudes of those parties. On the one hand Israel still places the annexation of land and the achievement of regional gains above the priorities of peace. On the other, Arab disputes and divisions are still blocking the path of Arab diplomacy and preventing it from firmly and strongly proceeding toward a peace solution through negotiations. With regard to the U.S. role, it is, despite its importance, an auxiliary role or a partner's role. Even if the United States were a full partner we should not forget that the matter is in our hands and that the Arab situation, with its elements of strength and weakness, is the thing that influences the course of events and the outcome of negotiations. The importance of the U.S. role is that it is the only country that has the means to influence the Israeli decisionmakers, for it is the country that gives Israel billions of dollars in financial aid and military aid in the form of F-15's and F-16's, electronic equipment, and sophisticated military hardware. It gives Israel diplomatic protection in various forms, including the use of its veto in the Security Council in order to block any resolution condemning Israel's policy, as happened recently in the voting on the draft resolution condemning settlement in the West Bank. With regard to the Soviet Union's participation, we would welcome any addition to the peace efforts. But an analysis of things indicates that Moscow's ability to influence Israel is extremely limited and that Israel is the party to the conflict that needs to be pushed and urged to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. It is also the party required to recognize the Palestinians' legitimate rights. Does the Soviet Union have any means of influencing Israel's attitude in this regard?

I believe that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, should play a role in the establishment of peace, but at a later stage. In fact the Camp David agreement itself provided that any agreement reached should be submitted to the Security Council for endorsement. In other words, the agreement must obtain the approval of the Security Council permanent member states, including the Soviet Union. The agreement also stipublates that the Security Council member states will be responsible for guaranteeing respect for and implementation of the peace treaty to be concluded between the Arab countries and Israel.

Question: Do you believe that rapprochement between Washington and Moscow will serve any interests, and will the Arab countries seek a U.S.-Soviet joint statement on the Middle East, as happened in October 1977?

Answer: Rapprochement between Washington and Moscow is an external factor; its achievement does not depend on the Arab countries' will but rather on various elements and complicated issues relating to the security and strategy of the Western and Eastern blocs. My estimation of the effect of this rapprochement on the Middle East, should it happen, depends on its form and context. Will it be at the expense of the Middle East, or will our problem be a basic part of the agreement between the two giants? The matter also depends on the Arab side's ability to move intelligently and firmly to profit from such a rapprochement.

With regard the issuing of a U.S.-Soviet joint statement similar to that issued on 1 October 1977, there is no use in trying for this when there is no agreement of views between the two states regarding the elements of a peaceful solution in the Middle East. My reading of the implications of current international politics and the policies of Moscow and Washington unfortunately indicates that the trend of confrontation between the two countries is acute not only in the Middle East but also in various other parts of the world.

Question: Egypt acted on behalf of Syria in the signing of the disengagement agreement between the Syrian forces and Israeli forces in 1974. Do you believe Egypt can play a similar role now, particularly since it is in a position to talk to the Israelis?

Answer: Egypt is quite ready to help Syria reach an agreement that would secure its national interests if conditions allow. We are prepared to provide diplomatic services that could make it possible to reach an agreement between Syria and Israel, and we are prepared to place the fruits of our diplomatic and political experience with Israel at the service of Damascus. We should not forget that the Camp David accords are established on the basis that what has been concluded between Egypt and Israel should be a precedent from which the rest of the Arab countries benefit and an example which Syria and other Arab parties exploit in the conflict, and accordingly, total withdrawal will be achieved and the settlements in the Golan will be removed, as happened in Sinai.

Question: Will Egypt hold official or unofficial contacts with Syria directly or indirectly?

Answer: Egypt has no objection to any contact that might be beneficial to our cause and strengthen Arab rights. Neither procedures nor formalities could be obstacles to this, but the matter requires that Syria clearly define its attitude toward a peaceful solution on the basis of an objective and rational study of the political, military, and strategic conditions. Syria fully realizes that there is no disagreement between it and Cairo over the desired goal, which is peace based on the Palestinian people's exercising their full fights and regaining the lands that Israel has been occupying since June 1967. Maybe this will prompt Syria to appreciate the benefit of contact and consultation with Cairo. When this is decided, I am sure the Egyptian Government and people will welcome this and that fraternal meetings between Cairo and Damascus, which in the past achieved a lot, could achieve much in the future.

Question: Judging from your long and bitter experience with Israel, do you have any hope in Begin's government?

Answer: Politics should be based on reality, not on dreams and wishes. We must deal with the existing Israeli Government in office today and seek to achieve as much as possible in the interests of peace and the defense of Arab rights through our dealings with that government.

Question: Was the Camp David treaty a historical necessity or a historical error, and was peace between Egypt and Israel necessary?

Answer: The development of events and the passage of time confirm that Camp David was a great diplomatic victory for Egypt. Every day that passes further proves that, in its conscious move toward peace and negotiation, Egypt has shown far-sightedness. This fact will go down in history unaffected by temporary influences, burning emotions, and selfish interests. The judgment of history will not be wrong and will not ignore the gigantic role Egyptian diplomacy played in the service of Arab nation.

## Ghali Stresses Opposition to Libyan Policy

*NC202153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that the war in Chad is really a war between Libya and Chad. He said that the Libyan intervention in Chad has developed into flagrant aggression against an African state. In an interview to be published by the newspaper *Al-Akhbar* tomorrow, Dr Ghali pointed out that the Libyan prisoners in the hands of the legitimate regime in Chad confirm this aggression. He said that what Libya is doing in Chad is actually a nervous reprisal for its failure and defeats at the African summit conferences. It is also an attempt to realize Libyan ambitions in Africa and to impose its hegemony on the African states.

Dr Ghali described Libya's claim that the joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers constitute a threat to its security as unfounded and as an attempt to divert attention from its flagrant aggression against the people and Government of Chad. He affirmed that the maneuvers took place according to a timetable agreed upon 6 months ago — something which shows that they had nothing to do with the Chad events. He pointed out that Libya's complaint to the Security Council was only camouflage and a means to obstruct the Council's debate of Chad's complaint against the Libyan aggression.

Dr Ghali explained that Egypt does not support one person against another in Chad and does not support one political line against another; it supports the legitimate government which has won the recognition of the OAU. He pointed out that the fact that Chadian Foreign Minister Idris Miskine attended the Addis Ababa summit conference in June as the representative of President Hissein Habre means from the legal point of view that 50 African states recognize the Habre government. The situation was the same at the nonaligned summit conference held in New Delhi in March. He said that Egypt opposes Libya's policy in Africa because it violates the letter and spirit of the OAU Charter and because it creates tension and instability in Africa.

## AL-AHRAM Criticizes Libyan Intervention in Chad

*NC210825 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] In one of its articles entitled "This False Logic" *Al-Ahram* says: Every Egyptian can only ironically smile when he reads that the Libyan regime has submitted a complaint to the United Nations against Egypt in which it accused Egypt of threatening it through Egypt's joint manuevers with the United States. This Libyan regime, which is totally involved in the aggression against Chad using its regular forces together with mercenary groups and which shelled Muslim villages and Faya-Largeau city, in northern Chad, this regime is trying to defame Egypt's international reputation under the pretext that the U.S.-Egyptian manuevers are directed against it.

*Al-Ahram* points out that these manuevers are aimed at developing the efficiency of the Egyptian soldiers and equipment. These manuevers were decided upon long before the Libyan aggression against Chad and, because of their nature and the involved preparations, they had to be conducted. If the Libyan aggression coincided with these manuevers, this on the other hand would be a flagrant Libyan provocation, particularly when it is trying to encircle Sudan. This also would be irresponsibly rash if it was intended to terrorize the states of the area by flexing its muscles.

*Al-Ahram* concludes that reports indicate the Libyan regime intends to go on with its rash adventure in Chad by attempting to break through the French line there, which might lead to the internationalization of the war in Chad and the possibility of superpower intervention. The states of the area have the right to consolidate their security on their territories.

## AKHBAR AL-YAWM: Leftists Referred for Investigation

*NC200704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0633 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA) — In today's issue, the newspaper *Akhbar al-Yawm reports that the State Security Intelligence* has referred to the State Security Prosecution certain individuals with extreme leftist leanings for investigation after it was proved that they have carried out terrorist activities and have begun to prepare illegal operations detrimental to the state's security. The paper says that the pursuit of these individuals began some time ago and that the main goal of the State Security Intelligence was to foil their plans and any terrorist activity.

## Neo-Wafd Party Decides To Resume Activity

*NC212143 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2119 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug (MENA) — The dissolved Neo-Wafd Party has decided to end the freeze on its political activity and to resume work in accordance with its platform and within the bounds of constitutional legitimacy. This decision was announced at the news conference held in Cairo this afternoon by the party's assistant secretary, Nu'man Jum'ah. In clarifying the reasons for this decision, Jum'ah said: In view of the fact that the reasons for which the Neo-Wafd Party froze its activities in June 1978 have ended, and because things have completely changed since President Husni Mubarak acceded to the state presiency, the party has decided to end the freeze on this activity and to resume work.

## Communiques Issued on Battlefront Action

### Number 1,191

*JN191632 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Communique No 1,191 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces general Command on 19 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With great confidence in their ability to score further victories over the criminal enemy, the brave soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their successful activities in the operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units yesterday clashed with an enemy force which tried to approach our forward units in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield. In a quick battle following the clash our valiant units forced the enemy to retreat, leaving behind 24 dead and several others wounded. The enemy also sustained seven killed and two vehicles and two infantry positions destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

2. Our capbale Air Force today launched successful and daring raids on enemy positions and units in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the enemy targets. Our bold helicopters today also attacked enemy concentrations and vehicles in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring accurate and effective hits, killing or wounding several enemy troops, and destroying some vehicles. All our fighter planes and helicopters returned safely to base.

3. One was killed and three hardware stocpiles were destroyed east of Basra.

4. Two vehicles and two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the centrral sector of the battlefield.

5. Today the clique of evil and aggression shelled Ash-Shihabi and its suburbs, damaging some civilian establishments.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 19 August 1983

### Number 1,192

*JN201548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA)—An Iraqi military communique put the losses sustained by Iranian forces during the past 24 hours at eight killed, six of whom were killed east of Basra area and the two others in the central and northern sectors, and many wounded. The communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command here today stated that three vehicles, two of which were carrying personnel, and two infantry positions, two stockpiles of hardware, one observation post, and one personnel carrier were destroyed in the various sectors. The statement also said that Iraqi helicopters today carried out effective raids against Iranian units and military hardware in the northern sector, scoring direct hits and inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment. All the Iraqi helicopters returned safely to base.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,192 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

To protect Iraq's security, sovereignty, and future, our valiant Armed Forces continue their courageous activities in the operational threaters against the forces of the clique of evil and aggression which is ruling in Tehran. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Yesterday evening, our forward units sighted enemy troop concentrations opposite their positions east of Basra. Our units struck them with all types of weapons, killing six, wounding many, and destroying one vehicle carrying personnel, two infantry positions, one stockpile of hardware, and one observation post.

2. Our daring helicopters today carried out effective raids against enemy units and military hardware in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits and inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment. All our helicopters returned safely and triumphantly to base.

3. One was killed and one personnel carrier was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

4. One was killed and one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the centrral sector of the battlfield.

5. One vehicle carrying personnel was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 20 August 1983

### Number 1,193

*JN211630 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Communique No 1,193 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 21 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high morale and a reviviscent combat spirit, the zealous sons of Iraq continue to defend with courage the soil of the homeland, the dignity of the people, and the Arab nation's future. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A force belonging to one of our forward units the day before yesterday at night clashed with an enemy force in the northern sector of the battlefield. It struck the enemy force with its weapons, killing 14, wounding many, and destroying 1 excavator. Our force also captured quantities of seviceable weapons. One

gun, three infantry positions, and one stockpile of hardware were also destroyed in another area of the same sector.

2. Several of our valiant Air Force formations today carried out daring and successful raids against enemy positions, units, and troop concentrations in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits, and inflicted losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Our valiant helicopters today also attacked enemy troop concentrations, equipment, and stockpiles of hardware opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and killing and wounding many. All our aircraft and helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battleifled. Our units struck it with their weapons, killing one and destroying four vehicles, one 106-mm gun, three infantry positions, and one stockpile of hardware.

4. Our forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions east of Basra with their weapons, killing four and wounding many.

5. The evil Khomeyniite clique today shelled Ash-Shihabi and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 August 1983

## Saddam Husayn Receives Yasir 'Arafat 20 Aug

*JN200843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received here today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. During the meeting, they reviewd the situation in the Palestinian arena and the Palestinian arena and the dangers that threaten the resistance and its legitimate struggle as well as the Arab situation in general.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that Iraq will spare no effort to help safeguard the unity of the Palestinian revolution and its ability to continue the struggle. President Saddam Husayn pointed out the importance of concerting the efforts of all Arab forces of good will to achieve the aspired objectives.

'Arafat praised President Saddam Husayn's concern about the unity of the Palestinian resistance and its militant ability. He also praised Iraq's principled stance on the Palestinian issue.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the director of the PLO office in Baghdad attended the meeting.

## Health Minister Leaves for Belgrade 21 August

*JN211422 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Health Minister Dr Sadiq Hamid 'Allush left for Belgrade today on an official visit to Yugoslavia. In a statement to INA, 'Allush said that the visit is within the framework of cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly in the health sphere, and is meant to learn about Yugoslav health institutions.

## Yugoslav Official Arrives in Baghdad

*JN211712 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Aug (INA) — Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, arrived here today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq that will last several days. In a statement to INA, Dragan said that during the visit he will head his country's delegation to the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav committee meeting which will begin later this week to discuss ways of promoting cooperation between the two friendly countries. He added that the purpose of the visit is also to exchange views with Iraqi officials on the current international economic and political situation.

The Yuglslav official expressed hope that the visit will be an opportunity to implement the resolutions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, which convened in India, given that Iraq is one of the basic and important members in the movement.

The Yugoslav delegation was welcomed by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, the under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, and the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad.

## Speaker of Autonomous Region Council Elected

*JN212042 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir an-Naqshabandi, speaker of the legislative council in the Autonomous Region, has stated that the council and the masses in the region are proud that President leader Saddam Husayn has sponsored the opening session of the council. In an interview with INA in wake of his election as speaker of the new legislative council, An-Naqshabandi stated that President Saddam Husayn's sponsoring the opening session and his delegating Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, to attend it shows the concern President Saddad Husayn has for the region, for the institutions in the Autonomous Region in general, and for our legislative council in particular.

## Radio on King Husayn's Interview with U.S. Papers

*JN211920 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has described the U.S. veto of the Security Council resolution which calls for dismantling Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank as absolutely unacceptable. The U.S. newspapers *The Los Angeles Times* and *The Washington Post today published excerpts of his majesty's* statements.

His Majesty King Husayn said that the clarifications he had received from Washington of this issue were unsatisfactory. His majesty described the U.S. decision as a serious development which has been a shock.

His Majesty King Husayn also said that the United States had previously backed resolutions condemning seizure of other peoples' land through war. His majesty added that a sudden shift from that position and statements that seizure of other peoples' land by force is legal constitute a very serious matter.

Regarding the rift within the PLO, his majesty said that if this trend reaches its climax, it will be a signal for us and for others in the region that the PLO has lost its identity as the legitimate, sole, independent, and free representative of the Palestinian people.

## AR-RA'Y Raps McFarlane's Support for Redeployment

*JN200821 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Does the U.S. Envoy Want?," *Ar-Ra'y says: What attracts our attention is the assertion by* U.S. envoy McFarlane that the redeployment of the Israeli forces in Lebanon Does not constitute a danger to Lebanon's unity and does not pose a partition threat. It is no secret that the significance of this assertion is shown in the following points:

First, it constitutes a tacit blessing of the Israeli plan, which was opposed by the Lebanese Government. It also constitutes pressure on that government to accept the plan itself.

Second, this assertion means withdrawing from the U.S. position which, in the beginning, had supported the Lebanese Government position.

Thrid, this withdrawal raises the question of whether the objective of McFarlane's mission is to keep throwing the ball into the Arab court.

Fourth, nobody can trust the assertion which the U.S. envoy has advanced, because long experience has taught the Arabs that nobody can guarantee Israel's intentions and that U.S. credhility did not pass many tests.

Ar-Ra'y adds: It seems that McFarlane, after failing to convince the Arab countries he visited of the Israeli redeployment plan in Lebanon, decided to go to Cairo to make the same attempt there. But the Egyptian envoys who visited Beirut asserted many times Cairo's support for the Lebanese Government position and their opposition to the Israeli plan. There have been no signs that the U.S. envoy will succeed in his attempt. This means that the efforts he is exerting to create an Arab trend that accepts the Israeli plan and encourages the Lebanese Government to accept this plan will be fruitless.

The U.S. Administration should have devoted its efforts, through its envoy in the region and other various means, to forcing the Israeli aggressors to withdraw completely from Lebanon instead of producing equations that will justify their presence and approve the redeployment of their forces there. It is certain that the U.S. Administration is fully aware that the redeployment of the Israeli forces in Lebanon does not prove Israeli good intentions, but is an incremental Israeli move to reduce the daily losses inflicted on the Israeli forces in the mountain area by the Lebanese resistance.

Israel's intention to dismember Lebanon has not changed. It is supported by vicious Israeli practices to set the Lebanese house on fire.

We can say without exaggeration that McFarlane's defense of the Israeli plan really hurts U.S. credibility and may put a big question mark on his mission in the region.

## Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives 20 August

*JN201223 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Amman this morning on a short visit during which he will convey a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to His Majesty King Husayn.

In a statement to PETRA, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the message which he will convey to His Majesty King Husayn is related to the current situation in the Middle East. It falls within the continuous consultations between the two fraternal countries and the recent Saudi diplomatic move in a number of Arab countries.

He was received at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and Saudi Charge d'Affaires 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shubayli.

## Al-Qasim, Gromyko Exchange Congratulatory Cables

*JN201712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko have stressed the need to realize a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and to exert efforts to bring about a just peace in the region. In an exchange of congratulatory cables today on the 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the USSR, the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the great developments which the two countries' relations withnessed in the various fields.

In his cable, Foreign Minister Gromyko said: We record with satisfaction the great developments which Jordanian-USSR relations have witnessed during the last 20 years, and we express our confidence that freiendship and cooperation will continue to strengthen between the USSR and Jordan in the future, for the welfare of our two peoples and in favor of the achievement of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim also said: The good relations between our two countries have been characterized over this period by sincere cooperation for the welfare of our two peoples on the basis of mutual respect and joint interest. He added: This cooperation was represented by a continued development in our joint ties in the various fields. On this occasion, we also recall with appreciation the warm reception accorded to His Majesty King Husayn by your hospitable people during his visits to your friendly country, and cooperation ties between the two countries.

Al-Qasim also said that Jordan always appreciates the USSR's understanding of and support for the Arabs' just causes for the sake of strengthening their energies and capabilities to enable them to defend their legitimate rights. He added that Jordan also recalls the USSR's continued contribution to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace since the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation in 1967. He hoped that the friendly USSR will redouble its efforts to bring about just peace in accordance with international legitimacy. We also hope that our bilateral relations will further develop and prosper to reflect our mutual desire to see our bilateral cooperation expanded and strengthended for the welfare of our two friendly countries.

## JORDAN TIMES on Soviet Role in Middle East Peace

*JN210828 Amman Jordan Times in English 21 Aug 83 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Balancing Role"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim's letter to the Soviet Foreign Minister, marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union, affirms this country's belief in the need for a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement, in which Moscow can play an important role.

Other than Jordan's appreciation of the Soviet Union's support of Arab rights and its participation in efforts for peace since 1967, there are many reasons for all Arabs to insist on bringing the soviets in the Middle East peace process.

Different groups and countries may have different relationales for the Soviets' role in the quest for a settlement. Some think that Moscow has no doubt drawn a line beyond which the Americans cannot go in dominating this region. Others doubt that any attempt, from which the Soviets are excluded, to bring about a Middle East solution could break Moscow's strong link to the region. The strongest school of thought in the Arab World today, however, believes that America's own policies and actions on the Arab-Israeli conflict promote the need for another superpower involvement in this area's troubles. Students of this thought need only look at the recent past to prove their point.

When Israel was held largely responsible for the massacre in Hebron last month in which Jewish settlers killed three students and injured 40 more in cold blood at the Islamic College, only the United States would not hear of the cry of a beleaguered people under occupation. If anything Washington would soon increase it reward to Israel to build more Jewish settlements on usurped Palestinian land, and would pay more "aid" dollars to have the armed and blood-thirsty settlers move right into populated Arab cities and towns.

We had not exactly swallowed the American argument that the West Bank Settlements are just "unhelpful", as opposed to "illegal", to Middle East peace to start disbelieving now that the U.S. is not actually sponsoring and financing those very nests of Zionist agitation and hegemony in the occupied territories. And it is for precisely this reason, among the many others that we know, that we think the efforts should be doubled to give the Soviets their balancing role.

## AD-DUSTUR Praises Jordanian-USSR Relations

*JN210840 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Twenty Years of Friendship," *Ad-Dustur* says: On the 20th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Jordan and the USSR, we cannot but view with satisfaction two whole decades of friendship and cooperation relations, based on mutual respect and common interests.

Throughout the last 20 years, during which Jordanian-Soviet relations were promoted and common ties consolidated, Jordan has, through a policy based on clarity and adherence to pan-Arab principles, given a good example on international relations in this turbulent part of the world. While maintaining its adherence to the nonaligned policy, fully aware of its national and pan-Arab interests, Jordan has always greatly appreciated the USSR's stand in support of the Arab issues and capabilities in the field of defending Arab territory and rights and regaining them from the yoke of the Israeli occupation.

*Ad-Dustur* concludes: As it recalls with gratitude the USSR's support for Arab rights throughout past years and as it views with satisfaction the continuous Soviet backing of Arab capabilities and sincere efforts to establish a just peace in the region, Jordan hopes that the USSR will redouble such efforts, which are based on a spirit of mutual friendship and respect, for the sake of establishing a comprehensive international peace based on the principles of justice that were adopted by the international community and cited in the UN Charter.

### IDF Said Ready To Withdraw From Ash-Shuf

*NC201719 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] The Central News Agency quoted diplomatic sources this afternoon as saying that the Israeli withdrawal from the mountain will take place at 0300 tomorrow.

These sources expect the withdrawal to take place simultaneously from the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas to the specified line for redeployment. This line extends from the Al-Baruk, Bisri, and Al-Awwali Rivers. The withdrawal operation will last 12 hours.

### Al-Wazzan on Talks With U.S. Envoy McFarlane

*NC220948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane has resumed his talks with officials in Beirut. He was received at 0900 today by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. McFarlane briefed Prime Minister Al-Wazzan on the results of his talks with the Egyptian officials. The meeting lasted until 1030. After the meeting, McFarlane declined to make any statement. Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement:

[Begin Al-Wazzan recording] After his tour, he wanted to brief us on the recent information, the recent atmosphere, and the views which they think are possible to adopt in the face of the Israeli withdrawal, while at the same time ascertaining that this withdrawal will only be part of a comprehensive withdrawal.

Of course, I will not repeat to you our views and our insistence on a comprehensive withdrawal, on the need to not make this withdrawal in stages, and on the need for assiduous efforts to ensure that if withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf takes place, the Lebanese Army would enter the area in a manner that would assure everyone that this army is coming to protect them and not to suppress them, and that would enable the civilian authority to again exercise all of its duties and to achieve justice and equality for all.

This is the government's general plan in all parts of the homeland, especially in the areas which have unwillingly been removed from the authority for a long time. [end recording]

### Karami, Hamiyah View Conciliation Prospects

*NC201441 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Political circles expect considerable activity next week from the contacts which the Ministerial Conciliation Committee is holding, parallel with the Lebanese-U.S. diplomatic moves for solving the withdrawal issue and for Lebanon's salvation. The committee is expected to hold further talks with all parties to discuss several current and fateful issues.

The ministerial committee today began its political activity with a lengthy meeting with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his residence in Tripoli. The three man ministerial committee — which includes Ministers Pierre al-Khuri, 'Adil Hamiyah, and 'Adnan Muruwwah — arrived in Al-Qubbah in Tripoli aboard a military helicopter at 1020 today. They immediately proceeded to Karami's residence where they held a meeting which ended at 1130. During the meeting, several leaders of parties and local organizations arrived at Karami's residence. They had earlier met for 2 hours with former President Sulayman Franjiyah with whom they discussed the current political and security situation.

After Ministers Al-Khuri, Hamiyah, and Muruwwah met with Karami, they went to Ihdin where they met with former President Franjiyah. Meanwhile, Karami held a meeting at his residence with the leaders of parties and local organizations that had arrived at his residence.

After his meeting with the ministerial conciliation committee, Karami said:

[Begin recording] It is known that the Cabinet set up the ministerial committee which visited us today. The committee has been entrusted with carrying out efforts and contacts to ascertain the views and questions that constitute a basis for a national accord so that they can draft a working paper to include comprehensive solutions acceptable to all Lebanese. Talks were held today within this framework. We exchanged views on matters that constitute the issues which must be solved so that they form a basis for emerging from the dilemma and whirlpool we are living through. [end recording]

Minister Hamiyah said:

[Begin recording] [Hamiyah] within the framework of the Cabinet's decision entrusting us with holding contacts with all leaders to draft the bases for a national accord, we had the honor today of visiting former Prime Minister Rashid Karami with whom we discussed this subject.

[Unidentified reported] Were the views close with regard to handling the current issues?

[Hamiyah] Very close.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, it was stated that the committee's mission is primarily conciliatory, and then to discuss the administration issue. Have you discussed with Karami these subjects and what is the stand?

[Hamiyah] The accord includes everything.

[Reporter] Karami and the National Salvation Front felt that the accord is conditional on abolishing the agreement with Israel.

[Reporter interrupted]

[Hamiyah] We discussed all subjects and obtained Prime Minister Karami's views, which we will convey to the appropriate officials.

[Reporter] Did you encounter any obstacles to understanding in this respect?

[Hamiyah] Generally, there are no obstacles to understanding.

[Exporter] Mr Minister, Tripoli is experiencing certain suffering. What is the ministerial committee's views?

[Hamiyah] Several areas in Lebanon are experiencing suffering. We all regret this and hope that all Lebanese areas will overcome their suffering.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, through your meeting with former Prime Minister Karami, how do you view the future?

[Hamiyah] Good. [end recording]

### 'Tearing Up' Agreement Urged

*NC202125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] Regarding what went on during today's Ministerial Conciliation Committee's meeting with [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Minister 'Adil Hamiyah said:

[Begin recording] Within the framework of the Cabinet's decision entrusting us to hold contacts with all leaders to draft the bases for a national accord, we had the honor today of visiting former Prime Minister Rashid Karami with whom we discussed this subject. [end recording]

Rashid Karami explained that he exchanged views with the ministerial committee on the matters for which solutions must be found, so that these solutions may form a basis for emerging from the crisis and the whirlpool we are experiencing. Prime Minister Karami believes that the agreement with Israel will not bring about a comprehensive withdrawal, and called for tearing it up. He also called for dissolving all the militias, collecting the weapons, and for achieving a balance in the national institutions. He emphasized that the question of the mountain should be resolved within the context of a comprehensive agreement.

Prime Minisher Karami said: On these bases, we hope that the working paper will achieve Lebanon's unity and stability on a basis which ensures justice and equality. We are positive, and we will define our stand on what takes place during every phase.

## Junblatt Threatens To Shell Beirut Airport

*NC221046 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, aug. 22 (AFP) — Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party threatened today to resume shelling Beirut Airport, in a communique issued here.

The statement said that the PSP was considering the move because the Lebanese Army continued to shell the eastern hills, where the party's Druze militia is based, from positions around the airport.

The airport was closed for a almost a week after a period of heavy shelling ten days ago.

## Syria's Talas Visit to Al-Biqa Examined

### Former President Sham'un Comments

*NC211954 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Report by radio correspondent George Shahin]

[Excerpt] Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas yesterday inspected the areas of the Al-Biqa' and Upper Al-Matn and held a coordinating meeting with [Progressive Socialist Party leader] Walid Junblatt in the presence of Syrian intelligence officers. It has been observed that the visits by Mustafa Talas have recently been so frequent as to provoke questions. As everybody is aware, one of Talas' visits took place simultaneously with Israeli Defense Minister Arens' visit to Beirut last Tuesday.

Although a fabricated political clamor accompanied Arens' visit, his Syrian counterpart's visit yesterday was accompanied by attacks on the army barracks in Hammana and Bmaryam, and the gendarme station in Sawfar, but nobody said anything.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, I made a series of contacts today to find out the views of some of the politicians about Arens' and Talas' visits on the grounds that they are both defense ministers of two states which occupy more than 75 percent of Lebanon's territory. I tried to find out the opinion of the various parties, but those who had strongly attacked Arens' visit to Beirut — who described it as a violation of Lebanon's legitimacy and sovereignty, who spoke about the danger of partition the visit entailed, and who accused those who received Arens of high treason and of various other charges — declined today to comment on the Syrian minister's visits and the attacks on the legitimate authorities' security symbols in the occupied areas that accompanied his visits.

However, other parties who had expressed views on the Israeli minister's visit, spoke without embarrassment about the visit of his Syrian counterpart.

[Former] President Camille Sham'un attacked Minister Talas' visit yesterday to the Al-Biqa'. He told us: The small bird is excused [al-farfur dhanbuhu maghfur] and nobody is entitled to what Mustafa Talas is entitled to. He is an official of a fraternal state who does what he wants in Lebanon without the knowledge of the official authorities. We have become accustomed to such practices, but what is regrettable is that some people still believe that Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon can be easily achieved. It is known that Syria's policy is to refuse to withdraw whatever appropriate diplomatic and political methods we employ.

Commenting on the attack on the barracks in Hammana and Bmaryan and the army station in Sawfar, President Sham'un said: I ask the National Salvation Front, which includes Walid Junblatt, Rashid Karami, and Sulayman Franjiyah, for its opinion on these practices. I also ask the Lebanese authorities if they still recognize this front. I hasten to ask, Sham'un added, what is the justification for sending three ministers to learn the opinion of the leaders of this front — which represents nobody, whose members are agents of Syria, and who have no consideration for Lebanese nationalism. There are Lebanese personalities from various communities with whom it is possible to cooperate in order to rescue Lebanon.

President Sham'un believed that the ministerial committee has not achieved anything because those with whom it talked are members of a Syrian organization and act upon the inspiration of occupier Syria. President Sham'un concluded by expressing hope that all preparations have been made to carry out the army's entry into the mountain to ensure the security of all the inhabitants there.

### Pierre al-Jumayyil Views Visit

*NC212056 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Commenting this evening on Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas' visit to the Al-Biqa' area yesterday, [Phalangist party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said that the Syrians hit Lebanon throughout the years of the crisis, and the Lebanese had to accept that and say: To us, it is sweeter than honey.

Meanwhile, Israel entered Lebanon despite our will, and saved us from a situation from which we had long suffered. He added: It is a tragedy that we should receive painful blows and then classify them: This is a blow from a brother which we should keep quiet about and applaud, and that is a blow from an enemy which we should be furious about. Time has come for us to check these comedies. We can no longer tolerate playing a double game. We have had enough politics and diplomacy.

The Phalangist leader said that the Arabs who encouraged us not to believe anymore, behaved toward us as they behaved with Major Sa'd Haddad. They should not compel us to follow in his footsteps. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil added: Maj Haddad was one of the most honorable Lebanese officers, but the Arabs embarrassed him and subsequently compelled him to choose the lesser of two evils — so he cooperated with Israel.

### Druze, Syrians Resume Shelling Areas

*NC220555 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0519 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] The areas of Al-Hadath, B'abda, the Republican Palace perimeter, As-Salumi, Hursh Thabit, Sinn al-Fill, Al-Judaydah, Al-Fanar, Az-Zalqa, and Al-Matn coast have been subjected to an indiscriminate Socialist-Syrian shelling as of 0200. The shelling intensified as of 0420 and was still continuing when this newscast was being prepared.

Voice of Lebanon correspondents have managed to determine the artillery emplacements that are shelling the peaceful areas. They report that Syrian-Socialist artillery emplacements in 'Ayn as-Sihhah near Sannin hills are shelling Bhamdun, while the Socialist positions in 'Alayh are shelling [names indistinct] Kafr Shima and southern Al-Hadath.

Another correspondent reports that at 0400 today, several shells fell in Al-Hadath. One shell set two vehicles on fire and caused a fire in an alcohol depot. At 0430, shells fell on the As-Salumi circle where a shell hit the (Duzil) company and caused a fire.

As of 0545 today, the indiscriminate shelling intensified further and shells began falling on B'abda, Al-Mukallis, Al-Mansuriyah, Jisr al-Basha and Ad-Dikwanah. Some shells fell as far as the Kasrawan areas, where shells fell between 'Ashqut, Rayfun, 'Ajaltun and down to the coast. This shelling originated from the Syrian and Socialist positions in 'Alayh, Qibbay', Dayr al-Harf, Bolonia, 'Ayn as-Sihhah, Tarshish,and other positions in Ra's al-Matn and Ash-Shuf.

At 0545, three shells fell in Burj al-Barajinah and reportedly caused casualties. It is believed that they were misdirected.

The Beirut Airport perimeter and the army training camp were exposed to a number of shells. While shells are falling, the Lebanese Army cut the road between Corniche An-Nahr and the As-Salumi circle, because some of the shells did not explode. The army is waiting for explosives experts to defuse them. Other shells fell in the Sinn al-Fil perimeter, but did not explode.

At 0645, shells reached the Al-Ashrafiyah perimeter and Ra's ad-Dikwanah, while shells continued to fall on Al-Hadath, B'abda, Al-Hadath, and Kafr Shima up to Suq al-Gharb, which has been exposed to shelling for some time. Some 12 shells fell in Al-Mukallis, Jisr al-Basha, and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah in the past 10 minutes. It has not been possible to determine the casualties in view of the intensity of the shelling, but material damage is heavy and several fires can be seen. Reports say that contacts are underway to stop the shelling as of 0700, but the sound of shelling can still be heard now.

Informed sources link this violent shelling to the visit to Shtawrah and Hammanah and upper Al-Matn by Syrian Defense Minister Talas on 20 August.

### Syrians Besiege Ba'labakk Town

*NC201348 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] The Syrian forces continue to besiege the township of Buday in the Ba'labakk area. They are demanding that the citizens turn over the person who opened fire on the Syrian soldiers.

In another development, a leading party official in Al-Biqa' has asked his relatives to leave the Ba'labakk-al-Hirmil area because it is believed the Syrian forces will carry out storming operations there.

### 'Scores' Injured in Tripoli Car Bombing

*NC191409 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1334 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Tripoli witnessed a new wicked plot this afternoon which resulted in scores of casualties. The criminal hands carried out a new crime in Tripoli at 1425, using a booby-trapped car loaded with a large quantity of explosive materials. According to initial reports, the booby-trapped car was parked near Al-Bitar

Hospital in the At-Tall area of Tripoli. The car exploded, destroying part of the hospital and seriously damaging nearby buildings and vehicles.

It has been confirmed that there are a large number of casualties. Among those wounded were Tamam al-'Abd; Fatimah al-'Ib, whose condition is serious; Tannus Ayyub; Amal ash-Shimali; Iktimal Rajab; and 'Adnan Zayd. All of them were moved to the Islamic hospital for treatment. Ambulances, the Lebanese National Red Crescent, and the civil defense rushed to the scene of the crime. They began working to evacuate the casualties and to search for victims still under the rubble. Fire brigade teams are working to put off the fires which broke out in the area.

The latest reports say that a state of tension prevails in Tripoli, and sporadic bursts of gunfire are heard. There are also armed manifestations in various areas of the city.

## Conditions Needed for Lebanese Accord Cited

### Damascus Commentary

*JN211352 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 AUG 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has become clear that the Lebanese regime, which put all its cards in the U.S. basket and wagered on the Israeli intentions, is no longer capable of doing anything. It has even become a captive of the Israeli-U.S. game. It can neither get out of this game nor act except according to the rules of this game. Since this regime has made many statements and promises which conflicted with all that is taking place in the Lebanese arena, we believe that this regime is sometimes hesitant and at times resorts to maneuvers in an attempt to maintain the minimum degreee of balance toward the strong contradications existing between what the regime says and what is actually taking place.

The Lebanese regime announced that it is for all the Lebanese. However, it has been confirmed in practice that this regime is for a certain political faction to the exclusion of the rest of the Lebanese people's factions. It has also been confirmed that this regime is acting according to the wrong and rejected maxim of the victor and vanquished. It is using the Lebanese Army to serve the aims of a certain faction and is turning it into a factional army and suppressive force against the Lebanese masses.

At the beginning of its era, the Lebanese regime announced that it would not cede Lebanon's sovereignty or relinquish any of the rights of Lebanon and its people. However, the contract of submission came to rob Lebanon of its sovereignty over its lands and the Lebanese people of their freedoms in their own homeland. The regime's enthusiasm over the ratification of the agreement at the Chamber of Deputies, which no longer represents anyone, and the regime's approval of this agreement proved that the Lebanese regime has by this contract of submission given Israel more of Lebanon's rights than it left for the Lebanese.

The Lebanese regime also announced that it seeks to create a new Lebanon for all the Lebanese, but the practices of this regime's army and security forces against the Lebanese nationalist masses in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon proved that this regime is the natural outcome of the Phalangist Party and that it is this party's tool in implementing its racist and factional aims in the same manner as the Phalangist Party is Israel's tool in implementing its aims in Lebanon.

Following the visit the enemy war minister paid to greater Beirut, where he inspected a bodyguard of Phalangists and met with some leaders of the isolationist Lebanese Front, the regime remained silent and moved only after realizing the extent of the mammoth popular wrath against its stand and against the stands of those who accepted to act as tools and agents of the Israeli enemy. Therefore, the regime undertook the theatrical gestures of the prime minister refusing to report to work and later of the government calling for a national conference in an attempt to absorb the popular indignation and cover up the events which took place during the visit and which proved that the Israelis view Lebanon only as an Israeli protectorate. However, the nationalist masses and their parties, figures, and forces received this call with rejection or reservation, not because the Lebanese people reject national accord, but because the Lebanese people want a true national action and a real national accord. Therefore, the Lebanese nationalist forces, figures, and parties, headed by the National Salvation Front, dotted the i's when they stipulated as a condition for the convocation of a national conference the cancellation of the contract of submission and the termination of the Phalangist hegemony and the factional trend of the regime and army.

How can the regime, which signed the contract of submission, call for a national conference at a time when it continues to cling to this agreement? How can a regime, which encourages the factional trend in the authority and army, call for a national conference at a time when it derives power from this trend instead of deriving it from legitimacy? How can the nationalist forces, figures, and parties meet with the regime in a national conference that is intended to be held under the umbrella of the humiliating contract of submission and within the framework of the hegemony of both the Phalangist forces and the factional army? Consequently, the Lebanese nationalist forces, figures, and parties are entitled to say: If the Lebanese Government really desires a national accord the first step toward this accord is the cancellation of the agreement of submission so that the conference can be held on the groundwork of liberating Lebanon from the Israeli invasion forces, which are backed by U.S. influence and hegemony. Moreover, if the Lebanese Government desires a national accord, it should cancel the Phalangist hegemony over the Lebanese state and end the isolationist Lebanese Front's trusteeship over the Lebanese state and rule. Thus, it will be possible to hold a national accord conference on the basis of no victor and no vanquished and under the umbrella of the welfare of Lebanon and all its strata without any discrimination.

There is no doubt that the Lebanese Government knows quite well that these two demands are the only ones which can achieve national accord. Accordingly, the Lebanese regime should prove to the Lebanese people that it really desires a national accord and that it really wants to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli invasion by fulfilling these two demands before calling for a national conference, which it knows in advance will not be held without having these two demands fulfilled.

The convocation of any conference for accord under the current circumstances, at best means that the conferees agree to meet under the present fait accompli as represented in the agreement of submission and Phalangist hegemony, which the majority of the Lebanese people reject and against which the National Salvation Front and all the nationalist parties, figures, and forces will fiercely struggle and topple out of concern for Lebanon and out of the desire to protect the unity of its people and land.

### TISHRIN Commentary

*JN210733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary today, the newspaper *Tishrin* deals with the Lebanese national accord and its requirements. It says: At a time when the Israelis and Phalangists are preparing for new massacres against the citizens in Lebanon under the guise of the redeployment of forces and at a time when the militias' leaders receive Arens and express to him their complete loyalty to Israel and their full commitment to its partition plan, the Lebanese Government expressed the desire to establish accord and hold contacts for this purpose with the National Salvation Front's leaders.

We hope that the government has realized —though very late — the dangers posed to Lebanon, Syria, and the region by the agreement it signed. However, indications and facts do not underscore this trend, for the Lebanese Government is continuing its coordination with Israel and the United States. Moreover, the Lebanese regime embarked on this step after the Phalangist Party's great political scandal, whose heroes were the leaders of this fascist, racist, and factional party.

The paper stresses that Syria's rejection of the agreement was also a rejection of a trend and a policy. Syria is not concerned with this or that person; it is concerned with a united, free and independent Arab Lebanon which establishes the widest possible bridges with the nation and refrains from setting up any bridge with Israel. Syria has confronted the agreement in the same way it has previously confronted the Camp David accords. It did so out of concern for Lebanon's sovereignty and role and for the security of both Syria and the region. It also called for the unconditional withdrawal of the Israelis in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions and warned the Lebanese Government in advance against being dragged to the enemy's positions so that it would not find itself adopting stands which are difficult to abandon. Syria's responsible, pan-Arab stand enjoyed the appreciation of the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces.

*Tishrin* adds: In other words, any profound dialogue with the nationalist forces requires a complete change in trend and policy. This means that the initiative should be taken to cancel the agreement, call for national mobilization against the invaders, renounce those dealing with the enemy, condemn the attempts at hegemony and domination, entrust the Lebanese Army with the real task of defending the country. It also requires the extension of bridges of cooperation and understanding with Syria.

## TISHRIN: Syria Will Not Change Stance on Agreement

*JN201307 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, 20 Aug (SANA) — In a comment on the Zionist war minister's recent visit to Beirut, *Tishrin* today says: By this visit, Arens wanted to say that the Lebanese authority's understanding of the agreement does not have an objective basis and that the question of sovereignty is not the basis of the enemy's understanding of the agreement.

The paper adds that the Arens visit has fully revealed the agreement and torpedoed all the government's claims that the agreement contained positive points. The first of these claims is the lie about sovereignty.

*Tishrin* continues: The Lebanese Government, which has failed to take the slightest move against Arens' visit to the Lebanese presidential grounds, and has agreed to endorse the agreement, will not be able, after the ratification of this agreement, to prevent the desecration of the whole of Lebanon by any of the Israeli leaders, who might consider Tripoli, Shtawrah, or any old patriotic town in Lebanon a threat to their security interests.

The paper says: The Arens visit, with all its serious meanings and dimensions, confirms Syria's convinction and objective viewpoint on the agreement. It proves Syria's general view of that agreement's backgrounds and danger and makes the Syrian stand a true expression of the conscience of Lebanon and the Arab nation —that the agreement turns Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate on Syria's western flank, which is a vital and sensitive flank. Syria will not tolerate or allow this. Nobody can persuade Syria to abandon its general and clear view of the dangers represented by the Zionist presence in Lebanon through that agreement. Also nobody can make Syria change its attitude toward that agreement. Syria will not allow the peddling of this agreement no matter how they try to beautify or amend it, because it is rejected in form and content.

*Tishrin* adds: Syria cannot bear seeing Arens tomorrow or the day after tomorrow in Shtawrah, Tripoli, or any other border town making coercive, imperialist, and strategic visits to plan aggression against the Lebanese or Syrian people.

The paper concludes: Remember once again that the Lebanese town of Shtawrah is closer to the Syrian capital, Damascus, than any Syrian town. This has great strategic and security significance. Therefore do not miscalculate or try to beautify treason. Treason is too dangerous to be beautfied or philosophized.

## U.S. Talks in Damascus Termed 'Total Failure'

*JN211245 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1214 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris —live]

[Text] A well-informed source has said that the talks held between Davis Robinson, senior legal adviser at the U.S. State Department, and his aide on the one hand, and Syrian legal experts on the other have come to a halt and are a total failure because there was no possibility of reaching understanding on any legal aspect regarding the Lebanese- Israeli-U.S. agreement. These talks began following the visit of Richard Fairbanks, assistant to U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, to Damascus on Wednesday. We then said that Fairbanks and Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam agreed that a committee of legal experts from the Syrian and U.S. side would begin a legal study of the articles of the agreement. Therefore, Robinson and his aide remained in Damascus for this purpose.

The suspension and total failure of these talks are due, as I have learned, to the completely different and conflicting ideas of the two sides. During these talks the Syrian side adhered to the declared Syrian rejection of the agreement in principle because it is an agreement of submission which was imposed on Lebanon and represents a state of complete submission unprecedented except in states of world wars or wars which led to the total defeat of a certain side.

I have also learned that the Syrian side considered the agreement an encroachment on Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and authority over its territory as well as an encroachment on Syria's security and that of the rest of the Arab countries and a sabotage of Lebanon's relations with its fellow Arab states. Thus Robinson's talks in Damascus have come to a halt after less than 1 week. It was evident that there is a very large gap between the Syrian and U.S. sides. However, observers here believe that this does not mean an end to the Syrian- U.S. dialogue.

## Al-'Attar Says McFarlane's 'Conspiracy' Thwarted

*PM211501 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 15 Aug 83 p 8*

[Culture Minister Dr Najah al-'Attar article: "Syria Will Not Be the Scapegoat To Ensure Anybody's Success; McFarlane's Mission Was aConspiracy Against Syria Which It Thwarted"]

[Excerpts] Danger! This is the word that is hanging over the area at present. It sums up all the U.S. land, air, and naval movements as well as the movements of McFarlane, who is a naval officer and assistant to the U.S. National Security adviser. He is more a military man than a politician, sent by the U.S. Administration first as a military man and second as a political envoy, which means that politics is an appendage or a cover but not the primary aim, as was the case with Philip Habib.

This is not a discovery but a statement of fact. This fact is evident in Libya and Chad, in the "Bright Star" maneuvers in Sudan and Somalia, in the concentration of U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean, in the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] in Cairo and Khartoum, in the NATO commander's visit to Turkey to prepare it for a role in the area, and finally in the U.S. Marine threat in Lebanon. All these and many other things are links in the chain of the U.S. military onslaught. McFarlane's visit is yet another link completing the chain as far as Syria and Lebanon are concerned.

Therefore McFarlane's bag contains not only a political file but a military map as well. He produces the file or the map depending on the place and time. In Lebanon his map had red marks on it. And as soon as he established himself in his headquarters in Beriut and issued his orders before leaving for Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, the red marks soon began to be translated into booby-trapped cars, explosions, and terrible incidents causing bloodshed and creating tension in the security situation reminiscent of the 1974 civil war in Lebanon. It was as if while he was having talks in the other capitals he wanted these capitals to hear the explosions and the shouts for help in the Lebanese capital, thereby giving expression to his mission in both words and explosions and warning of the consequences of returning empty-handed.

We can say that in Damascus he produced the political file but we knew that there was a military map in his bag just as we knew a lot about his mission in the area. Most important of all we know about the military pressure around us, the political pressure from all sides, and the covert U.S. intelligence pressure which is being actively exercised with the aim of forcing Syria to make peace in Lebanon on U.S.-Israeli terms. Jack Anderson wrote in *The Washington Post*: "Syria has also become a target of constant CIA interest; it particularly gathers information on the extent of the strength of the Syrian authorities' position."

But Syria has saved the CIA the trouble. First, it can do nothing with us and, second, it has tried in the past but failed. In addition, it can ask its officer McFarlane. He tried, tried, and tried again, but all his attempts collided with our firm and declared stands. We reject the Lebanese-Israeli contract of submission which Shultz imposed on Lebanon; we reject partial withdrawals and the separation of forces. What there is between Lebanon and us does not need U.S. mediation as long as the United States is a full partner in the agreement. All that we ask of the legitimate Lebanese Government is to abrogate the agreement and ask Israel to withdraw immediately and unconditionally in accordance with Security Council resolutions 508 and 509.

### The Syrian Leadership Aborted the Game

This is not, in fact, where the issue lies. It lies in the fact that the United States is against abrogating the agreement because it would mean its failure and because its success in Lebanon has become a test for its ability and also because it cannot go back. What is required is to sacrifice Syria as the scapegoat for U.S. success so that Reagan will win and thus enter the presidential election battle as a winner. This hostility and instigation against Syria and this brandishing of the big stick in its face will not frighten it and will not make it abandon its firm positions which are becoming firmer every day.

McFarlane came to the Middle East on a mission which, according to informed sources, was to persuade Syria into some sort of arrangement to withdraw its forces. The arrangement ranges from partial withdrawal, scheduled withdrawals, to separation of forces. The Lebanese officials who agree with McFarlane's views implicitly accept his proposals with the aim of freezing the situation in Lebanon until after the U.S. presidential election. Had Syria accepted these proposals the hostile U.S. and Western media would have trumpeted a "victory" for Reagan.

But the Syrian leadership under Hafiz al-Asad, and thanks to his astuteness and farsightedness, aborted the game. It refused to fall into the trap and returned the ball to its enemies' court. This explains the mad reaction to Syria's attitude toward McFarlane's mission and is the reason for the attempt to deny the failure of the U.S. envoy's mission, to adhere to it, to put it forth once again, and to exert political and military pressure on Syria to accept it. Consequently there was the U.S. military muscle-flexing, the provocation against Libya, all the wide-ranging U.S. military forces' movements in the area, and the hints at bringing pressure to bear on Syria from the north, the south, the east, and the west.

Finally do we need anybody to warn us that the United States has forces in Lebanon and Lebanese territorial waters that could become a deterrent force or that a military miracle is expected after Al-Jumayyil's return from Washington? Certainly not. We have reliable information on everything and we have taken the necessary measures to respond. We are not afraid of the battle, nor do we lack courage or friends. We realize that our international alliances worry the enemies, but we cannot remain isolated and stand alone before them.

## Damascus on Israeli Ambitions in Lebanon

*JN201500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Administeration has reiterated its support for the partial Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, claiming that this withdrawal constitutes a stage in a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. President Ronald Reagan announced this position for the first time during Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the United States. Just as President Reagan's statements then were not based on any Israeli commitments, neither is the new U.S. announcement based on any such commitment. Those who follow, in the Israeli, U.S., and Lebanese media,the details of the Israeli actions near the Al-Awwali River to which Israel intends to withdraw its forces, will have the impression that the Israeli forces' move to that new line aims at a permanent stay there. Following his visit to the region, the FRG newspaper *Die Zeit's* correspondent described the line, which the Israeli forces are setting up in southern Lebanon, as a new Maginot Line. Whether that line is similar to the Maginot, Siegfried, or the Bar Lev line, it will not protect those forces from the escalating, and increasing Lebanese resistance everywhere. The October war of liberation in 1973 proved to the whole world that such lines cannot stand in the way of a people who struggle to liberate their land and also cannot protest the occupiers from defeat.

At a time when the U.S. Administration is trying to acquit the Israeli rulers of their responsibility for the invasion, occupation, and annexation plans, by spreading rumors that the partial withdrawal is only a stage in the total withdrawal, the conformity of the new line in southern Lebanon with the regional requirements, which the Zionist movement submitted to the peace conference in 1919 calling for the annexation of territories in southern Lebanon to the Jewish state, not only casts doubts on the U.S. statements, but also affirms that there is a serious Israeli attempt to entrench its presence in Lebanon, to evacute the citizens from the south, and to annex the region, which contains a sea of fresh water and many rivers.

Wagering on the U.S. option has deprived the Lebanese regime of any movement outside the U.S.-Israeli framework and forced it to sign the agreement of submission, which is complete submission to Israel's requirements and relinquishment of part of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, airspace, and pan-Arab commitments. Those who allege that the continued presence of the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon is a result of a Syrian rejection of the withdrawal, have bad intentions. Syria has repeatedly reiterated President Hafiz al-Asad's announcement to senior Lebanese officials that there would never be a problem between Syria and Lebanon when the Israeli invaders leave the Lebanese territories without any gains or preconditions. In his statement to U.S. papers, President al-Asad has also reiterated that Syria will pull its troops out of Lebanon when the Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon under Security Council Resolutions 508, and 509 without any conditions or gains. Syria's position is a test to the Lebanese regime and a strong card in the hands of Lebanon to liberate itself from the Israeli octopus. Those who coordinate with Sharon and Arens are not concerned about this position. We understand this. Everything will be dealt with in its proper time and its proper place, and every position has its own results.

## ATH-THAWRAH on U.S.-Israeli Partition Plot

*JN200721 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Plot To Partition Lebanon Must Be Foiled," *Ath-Thawrah* says: All signs looming on the horizon confirm that the U.S.-Israeli plot to partition Lebanon has entered the implementation phase. The statements made by McFarlane in Jerusalem yesterday, defending Israel's partial withdrawal from Lebanon and describing it as part of the current common objectives of Washington and Tel Aviv, indicate developments in the direction of partition. The Israeli press reports yesterday that the Begin government had decided to carry out the redeployment plan in a matter of days also indicates the grave designs toward the partition of Lebanon. Furthermore, foreign news agency dispatches from Beirut also strongly confirm that the Israeli partial withdrawal will lead to the partition of Lebanon.

Despite all these indications, the Lebanese Government is completely ignoring this reality and insisting that its problem is with Syria alone. What kind of logic is this that runs affairs and reverses facts in such a manner? Lebanon's problem is with Israel and its continued occupation of Lebanese territory. Any attempt to reverse this fact will definitely lead to serious consequences. The warnings made by the Lebanese nationalists yesterday that the internal situation is most complicated and could lead to regrettable and painful events confirm the credibility and soundness of the Syrian position.

Israel, through complete coordination with the Phalangists, is preparing new massacres in the Ash-Shuf and Jabal Lubnan regions. This should prompt the Lebanese people to close their ranks and face this danger with national accord. This is because national accord is the key to saving Lebanon from its tribulation and safeguarding its political and georgraphical entity. Syria will remain by the side of united Lebanon, which is liberated from Israeli occupation and U.S. domination. It is ready to give anything to foil the plot to partition Lebanon and achieve national accord.

### Chief of Staff Levi Says Withdrawal Date 'Set'

*TA211130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Israel's chief of staff has confirmed that the date for withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Beirut and Ash-Shuf mountain areas has been set. General Moshe Levi would say only that it would be carried out within the next few days.

The statement was made after the IDF spokesman denied reports on Lebanese radio stations that the pullback was to have started last night and be completed by this afternoon.

### IDF Said 'Completing Preparations'

*TA210854 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 21 Aug 83 pp 1.2*

[Report by correspondents Mikha'el Gerti, 'Oded Zaray, and 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] The IDF units stationed in the Beirut area and the Ash-Shuf mountains are completing the preparations for evacuating the area and are maintaining the camps and the posts in a "battle routine" style which will enable them to leave the place with very little notice. Meanwhile, work on the new line along the Al-'Awwali is nearing completion, while in Beirut the countdown has begun with the Junblatt and Syrian announcements stepping up the tension and the alert.

It seems that if nothing unexpected occurs, the withdrawal to the new line will take place even before the beginning of the Jewish New Year [7-8 September] — that is, in 2 weeks time. The withdrawal itself, it seems, will be accomplished in one move.

The dismantling of nonoperative equipment and transferring it south to the Al-'Awwali line has been completed in most of the IDF camps in the area. The soldiers in the posts and the camps in the area about to be evacuated are living under "combat conditions," and the equipment remaining with these units will be taken with them the moment they begin to move south.

In many units the soldiers have started eating army rations,and the stoves that were built in the area for the winter have been dismantled almost everywhere. The prefabricated constructions and the containers which were converted for various uses — such as kitchens and living quarters, and even the showers and part of the lighting fixtures — have been dismantled.

Parallel to the quick evacuation of the administrative equipment from the area to be evacuated, the engineering corps has accelerated work on the new Al-'Awwali line, and the number of bulldozers and heavy equipment employed along the line has almost doubled in the past 3 weeks, now numbering several dozen. Although the soldiers now living under "combat conditions" in the Ash-Shuf area enjoyed much better food and living conditions in the past, it seems that "sitting on their duffle bags," as they call it, only adds to their morale. As one of the commanders in the area expressed it: "At last the IDF in Lebanon is beginning to move in the right direction."

### Sources Insist Partial Withdrawal 'Not Imminent'

*TA220607 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 22 Aug 83 p 1*

[Text] A partial withdrawal of Israeli troops in Lebanon is not imminent, according to well-placed sources. The sources said last night that "there will be no withdrawal within days," when asked to comment on the many reports from Lebanon that Israel was preparing to leave the Ash-Shuf mountains and redeploy along the Al-'Awwali River.

Military sources confirmed to *The Jerusalem Post* last night that "once the decision is made, the move itself will be very quick." This was reportedly to give the government enough time to reach a diplomatic solution that would ensure stability in the Ash-Shuf, as well as for security reasons.

Meanwhile, the Israel Defence Forces' Engineering Corps and private contractors hired by the IDF are in the advanced stages of completing Israel's new line of deployment along the Al-'Awwali, Bisri, and Al-Baruk Rivers.

### Shamir Views Syrian Withdrawal, Lebanon

*TA212047 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2035 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Jerusalem, 21 Aug (ITIM) — "The Syrians are making a grave mistake if they think Israel will withdraw from Lebanon unilaterally, under pressure, and permit them or their terrorist envoys to relocate themselves in southern Lebanon. We did not make so many sacrifices in order to see a return of anarchy and terrorism on Israel's northern border." Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this this evening in a lecture he delivered to heads of the United Jewish Appeal in Jerusalem.

Mr Shamir emphasized that until Syria agrees to evacuate Lebanon, Israel will withdraw its forces in order to permit the Government of Lebanon to function as well as possible. He expressed the hope that the terrorists will not achieve their goal of destroying Lebanon, and that Lebanon will once more be given the chance of rehabilitating itself because the Lebanese have the potential of being a "Switzerland of the Middle East."

Referring to the peace treaty with Egypt, Mr Shamir said that Egypt should not only declare that the peace treaty with Israel was valid, but should also accompany this with deeds, and should not be dragged behind the countries that criticize Israel, as it has recently done in several international forums. Mr Shamir also referred to his latest visit to Romania and expressed the wish that other East European countries — with the Soviet Union in the lead — will also adopt a policy similar to that of Romania, which permits Jews to reach Israel.

At the beginning of his speech, the foreign minister analyzed Israel's political situation, which he regards as generally good in comparison with last year's situation, especially with regard to the close relations Israel has with the U.S. Administration and the great improvement in Israel's relations with European countries, who now understand that Israel is seeking security and peace, and that the Peace for Galilee campaign was one of self-defense.

### More on Shamir Comments

*TA220650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the world should pressure Syria to pull its forces out of Lebanon. Speaking in Jerusalem last night before leaders of the United Jewish Appeal from the United States, Shamir said the Western world and moderate Arab countries should influence the Syrians. He also mentioned the role of the United Nations.

[Begin Shamir recording] We are asking ourselves: Where are the United Nations? You know in the United Nations there were many, many resolutions against Israel. We do not know of any resolution against Syria. I think that pressure from the international community and from the so-called moderate Arab countries and the pressure from the reality of the cooperation between Lebanon and Israel and the United States will force Syria one day to leave Lebanon. [end recording]

Shamir said Syria would be making a serious blunder to think Israel would withdraw unilaterally from Lebanon before achieving its goals, and he accused Egypt of joining what he called the chorus of irresponsible criticism of Israel.

### U.S. Envoy McFarlane To Remain in Area

*TA191428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane has said that he will stay in the area and continue with his efforts, with a renewed impetus, to bring about a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

At the end of his meeting with the prime minister and Ministers Arens and Shamir, McFarlane told correspondents that he had discussed the new IDF deployment, the measures to guarantee that the Government of Lebanon would regain control over its country, and ways to convince Lebanon and the Arab world that the partial IDF withdrawal was not a partition of Lebanon.

### Harif Comments on McFarlane Talks With Syria

*TA191309 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 19 Aug 83 p 17*

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "When in Jordan, McFarlane Was Asked: Why Are You Going to Damascus?"]

[Text] "Mr Ambassador," a senior Foreign Ministry official asked U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, "have you not consistently told us, out of deep conviction and confidence, that only if Israel consents to withdraw from Lebanon, and undertake this in an agreement with the Lebanese Government, will the Syrians also leave Lebanon? So what happened?"

For a moment, the ambassador tried to come up with all sorts of "explanations," but was finally forced to admit: "I have never said the United States is infallible..."

This week Defense Minister Moshe Arens stated that the United States has come closer to the Israeli position, and furthermore has become convinced that it would be an illusion to believe that the withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon depends on finding some sort of formula. Still, it has been reported that the Americans are prepared to set up a kind of joint American-Syrian team to discuss the legal implications of the Lebanese-Israeli accord, probably so as to try to convince the Syrians that that agreement is insubstantial...

If this is truly the meaning of the U.S. move, then the defense minister's assessment that the United States has already sobered up from its illusions with regard to the true intentions of Damascus needs proof. Until that proof is found, it would be an illusion to assume that the United States is no longer deluding itself.

It would likewise be wrong to say that Defense Minister Moshe Arens made his comment out of the blue. President Reagan's envoy Robert McFarlane himself admitted here that he is tired of running after the Syrians, and that he sees no point in making every move conditional upon the Syrians' approval. Moreover, from his talks in Amman, this feeling received further impetus. The Jordanians told McFarlane to stop courting Syrian strongman Hafiz al-Asad, because by doing that he was playing into Al-Asad's hands. They told McFarlane that the more appeals he makes to the Syrian leader, the more intransigent the latter's position would become.

The Jordanians can be assumed to be well versed in the eastern mentality in general, and in the quirks of the Syrian leader in particular. Still, it would be difficult to say whether this advice was what prompted McFarlane during his talks here to say that he no longer plans to "run to the Syrians," or whether he had reached this conclusion on his own after having heard Al-Asad in a nearly 6-hour meeting. Still, the fact remains that he admitted he was beginning to despair of the Syrians.

One can easily sympathize with McFarlane. He went to talk with the Syrian president, and instead of a serious conversation as he had hoped, he was forced to listen to a monologue at the center of which stood Al-Asad's theory that Lebanon is part of Syria; that Amin al-Jumayyil is a traitor who forsook the Arab cause; and that only he, Al-Asad, remains faithful to Arab world interests. In the few moments he was allowed to speak, McFarlane tried to talk Al-Asad into agreeing to try to get closer to Al-Jumayyil, but Al-Asad remained firm in his absolute "no."

Why is he not prepared to make any kind of conciliatory gesture toward the Lebanese president? Because in his view, as explained to the U.S. envoy, Syria and Lebanon are in effect one entity where two nations — Syrian and Lebanese — reside side by side.

Before he left for Damascus, McFarlane met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and heard some practical advice: So far, Begin told McFarlane, you have said it would not be worthwhile to do anything that would anger the Syrians. You were afraid that Al-Asad might become more intransigent. Therefore you tried to prevent any real cooperation between Lebanon and Israel.

But let me tell you once again that this approach is wrong. Instead of coming here, asking over and over again that we come out with declarations to the effect that "we have no territorial aspirations in Lebanon" and suggesting that we publish a detailed timetable for our withdrawal from there, why do you not make sure that President al-Jumayyil proclaims that the Syrians have nothing to do in Lebanon, and demands their withdrawal? This would not automatically mean that the day after such a declaration is made, the Syrians would actually leave Lebanon, but it is important to have a statement that the Syrians are not there by right, or by the consent of the Lebanese Government.

McFarlane, however, believed that Begin was asking too much of Al-Jumayyil. Thus, instead, he suggested once again that Israel leave Lebanon quickly.

Begin: How often do we have to discount having any territorial claims... After all, all of us — I and my fellow colleagues — have said that we do not desire even 1 inch of Lebanese soil. So why should we publish a timetable for a withdrawal without the Syrians reciprocating by announcing their own timetable? Do you, Mr McFarlane, know what the outcome of the acceptance of your advice would be? Before long no one would talk about the Syrian withdrawal any more, only about: "Why are the Israelis not abiding by their timetable?"

McFarlane, who like his predecessor Philip Habib, is not a great talker, said little, but this was nonetheless enough to make it clear that he did not come here with a new concept. He rejected Prime Minister Begin's requests — both the one pertaining to asking Al-Jumayyil to show courage and publicly demand that the Syrians withdraw from Lebanon; and the one regarding the ratification of the accord with Israel. Begin explained to the U.S. emissary that nothing would be better proof to the Syrians that they do not have the power to prevent the process of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon than the ratification of the agreement.

All this, to be sure, happened before McFarlane departed for Damascus for the meeting with President al-Asad. At that time it made sense to assume that even if basically he accepted the logic in the prime minister's remarks, he could not adopt that attitude before meeting with Al-Asad, because if there was any dim ray of hope for an understanding with the Syrian president, even that would be extinguished if all the Israeli prime minister's requests are met.

So McFarlane went to Damascus and heard what Al-Asad had to tell him. He returned with what seemed to be a new realizaton: that there is no longer any point in making each move conditional on Damascus' positions, and that it would be advisable to accept the Israeli move of redeploying the IDF along the Al-'Awwali line. This means encouraging the Lebanese to agree to cooperate with Israel, even if only covertly, in preparing for the IDF redeployment, as well as in obtaining an understanding with the Druze.

If there is anything the U.S. envoy can claim credit to in this visit — which was fruitless from the Israeli angle — it would be acceptance of the unilateral Israeli withdrawal and the understanding that even without a dialogue between the Lebanese Administration and the Druze, a terrible collapse is expected to take place in Lebanon from the moment the IDF evacuates the areas included in the first stage of the withdrawal.

If we do have any doubts that the U.S. envoy has awakened from his dream, this is because even in the current state of affairs — 2 or 3 weeks prior to the implementation of the Israeli withdrawal — McFarlane is still incapable of instilling in the Lebanese the recognition of the gravity of the situation. Admittedly, as McFarlane told the defense minister and the Foreign Ministry's top officials during their meeting this Wednesday, he is currently busy effecting "a national reconciliation" between the various sects in Lebanon (the Christians and the Druze), in order to avoid a state of anarcy. But even in those serious moments, McFarlane never lets go of the issue of an Israeli declaration regarding the "timetable" for the final withdrawal.

Apparently, the roots of that "declaration" can be found in the apprehension of the "Lebanese people and the Lebanese Government," as McFarlane put it, that there is nothing else behind the intention to carry out the unilateral withdrawal but a plan to partition Lebanon. Arens told the U.S. envoy that his repeated request on this matter is not at all logical or feasible, and that regarding the argument that the Israeli pullback constitutes a "partitioning of Lebanon," Arens himself was prepared to declare once again that the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line is only one phase of the total withdrawal...

McFarlane: That is all right, but please also add a detailed timetable, to set the "Lebanese people's" mind at ease...

This is the background for the visit the defense minister made to Beirut this week: first to calm the Lebanese people, and second to explain to anyone who is ready to listen that "time is running out," as Arens puts it, and that unless the Lebanese cooperate in everything connected with the Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line, the Lebanese Government would be shouldering a very heavy responsibility.

In order to persuade the "Lebanese people," the defense minister made sure he held his news conference in Beirut before he began his talks with the leaders of the Christian sects. Thus, when Arens visited Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil, in that order, they told him: We heard your remarks at the news conference. You were good.

In fact, Arens deliberately said everything that the Lebanese Government wanted Israel to say in accordance with the McFarlane proposals, except for the "timetable" business. However, unlike Sham'un and Al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Administration was not satisfied with what the defense minister said in public.

The impression is that the Amin al-Jumayyil regime has lost its touch with reality and is living in a dream world of its own. In his conversations with Sham'un and Al-Jumayyil, Arens made it clear that Israel does not wish to make any political gains from the cooperation it is offering Lebanon in regard to the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line. We do not mean overt cooperation, Arens explained, and we will be just as pleased with secret contacts, so long as we can transfer the area into the hands of the Lebanese

Army in an orderly and efficient manner. However, he encountered "deaf ears." Amin al-Jumayyil insists on his terms, and McFarlane seconds him.

The day after Arens' visit to Beirut, McFarlane told him: The message you dispatched from Beirut is very important, but is insufficient. We suggest that you add to it the..."timetable." Arens, like the prime minister, contended: How many times do we have to proclaim the same thing before the Lebanese people and their government are convinced that we have no intention of partitioning Lebanon? Why the insistence on the timetable?

McFarlane: But we only mean a conditional declaration. In other words, that your withdrawal be made conditional upon the Syrian withdrawal and security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

Arens: If you and the Lebanese are so sensitive to the timetable business, why do you not persuade Lebanon to ratify the accord with Israel? After all, that agreement stipulates very clearly that 12 weeks after the accord is signed, the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon would begin. Israel is ready to repeat its declaration on this. So there is your "detailed timetable." But after all, neither you nor the Lebanese are telling us that this withdrawal of ours should not be made conditional upon the Syrian withdrawal, so why your demand that we issue a timetable? One would have thought that this would be sufficient to finally persuade at least McFarlane. Not so. He still has not changed his mind.

One must therefore obviously reach the conclusion that the U.S. envoy, who evidently does not work in the dark and on his own,but rather consults with his superiors, actually has begun to sober up from the illusion — as Defense Minister Moshe Arens assessed — but not enough.

The Americans, who have already seen what the new Lebanese Army can do (where an 80-member unit with its armored personnel carriers and all its equipment was caught by the Druze with no trouble), should have explained to Lebanon that it must recognize the fact that it is not Israel that is creating the problem for Lebanon, but that it is Syria which is Lebanon's real problem. Rather than doing this, the United States has been dragged behind the faltering Amin al-Jumayyil regime, and all it is concerned with is the "timetable."

Perhaps there is no room for amazement regarding the Lebanese president, who is ruled by elements he has no control over. But there is certainly room to express surprise that the Americans have thus far failed to explain to him what his real predicament is — with only 2 weeks to go prior to the beginning of the Israeli withdrawal.

It is true that McFarlane convinced Al-Jumayyil that he must accept the Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line, but he has not yet managed to open his eyes wide enough to have him take a sober look at what he should expect in a few weeks unless he reaches out for the lifesaving vests Israel is offering him.

Apparently McFarlane did not heed the advice he heard in Amman, and that is because he heard a conflicting piece of advice in Riyadh, where he was told that "contacts" with the Syrians should continue. And since contacts with the Syrians are underway, they should not be provoked, and the ratification of the Lebanese-Israeli accord should be put off. Besides, Israel should be required to provide... a timetable for a complete withdrawal, while Syria can be exempt from this obligation. This goes to show that the Americans may have been forced to move somewhat closer to the Israeli position, but not to such an extent that would corroborate the defense minister's assessment that Washington, embroiled in total confusion, has sobered up from its illusions.

## IDF Silences Druze Shelling Following Incident

*TA220906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] This morning the IDF silenced Druze sources of firing south of Bhamdun after shells fell near an IDF tank and position. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that a shell the Christians fired also hit an IDF facility but nobody was hurt. The Christians apologized for the incident.

## Foreign Ministry Denies Role in PLO Killing

*TA202111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] A Foreign Ministry source in Jerusalem has denied the PLO claim that Israel is behind the murder in Athens of PLO official Ma'mun Muraysh. The source said that the accusation is a shameful exploitation of a murder committed against the background of disputes among terrorists.

## Purchase of F-16's From U.S. Confirmed

*TA210738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Israel is to go ahead with the purchase of 75 F-16 fighters from the United States after all. There had been speculation that the number might be reduced because of budget cuts, but the Israeli Defense Ministry spokesman said a deal for all 75 planes was signed in Washington on Friday. It is worth $2.7 billion. Delivery of the aircraft will begin in 3 years.

The American embargo on the sale, imposed after the start of the war in Lebanon, was lifted by President Reagan in May.

### African Leaders Arrive in Zambia for UNIP Congress

*LD212150 Johannesburg International Service in English 2120 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] It is reported from Lusaka that seven African presidents have arrived in Zambia for the ninth general conference of the ruling United National Independence Party [UNIP] which opens at Mulungushi tomorrow. They are President Quett Masire of Botswana; President Jean-Baptiste of Burundi; President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania; President Milton Obote of Uganda. President Samora Machel of Mozambique; President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda; and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The conference is held every 5 years and precedes presidential and parliamentary elections. It will nominate the party candidate for presidency, although diplomats say President Kamuzu Banda [as heard] is a sure contender.

### Gaborone Reports Masire Arrival

*MB211315 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in Lusaka early this morning to attend the 5-yearly general conference of the United National Independence Party [UNIP], which is being held at Mulungushi Rock, near Kabwe, tomorrow. On his arrival at Lusaka International Airport, President Masire was met by his host, President Kenneth Kaunda, government officials, and the people of Zambia. Before [words indisinct] and later invited President Masire to see Zambian traditional dancing. [Words indistinct] President Masire was the second president to arrive in Lusaka, after President Milton Obote of Uganda, among the other heads of state and government who were expected. According to a program issued in Lusaka, President Masire will have lunch at State House before proceeding to Mulungushi Rock for the conference.

The president is also being scheduled to give a speech at the conference. He is also expected to inspect the site of the new chancery of the Botswana High Commission in Lusaka, after which he would [words indistinct] chancery.

Dr Masire is accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe; the minister of health, Mr Lemme Makgekgenene; and the executive secretary of the Botswana Democratic Party Central Committee, Mr Patrick (Balopi). The member of paliament for Francistown and Mr Michael (Thipunare), the member of parliament for Maketse Kgalagadi, left yesterday as an advance party. Dr Masire is expected back home on Tuesday, August 23.

Among heads of state who are expected to arrive in Lusaka today are Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Samora Machel of Mozambique, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Other heads of state, and government expected are those of Burundi, Lesotho, and Rwanda.

### Kaunda Opens Council Meeting

*MB221035 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 83*

[Text] President Kaunda has called for objective contributions by delegates to both the National Council and General Conference deliberations. Opening the 18th National Council meeting [of the United National Independence Party] at Mulungushi, Dr Kaunda urged delegates to be guided by the principles of love, truth, social justice, and fair play in their contribution to the business before them.

The president also reminded delegates they were representatives of the people and not their masters, adding that they should not use this opportunity to settle personal scores with people who might have wronged them in the past.

Dr Kaunda, who addressed the council shortly after midnight, urged the delegates to justify the confidence that fraternal parties in Africa had in them by conducting themselved orderly. He was referring to [words indistinct] parties in Africa that have sent delegations to represent them at the opening of the general conference. Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Burundi, Botswana, Blantyre, and Zimbabwe are being represented by heads of state and government, who are also leaders of the ruling parties in their respective countries.

## ALGERIA

### Congressman Volpe Meets Information Minister

*LD211232 Algiers APS in English 1110 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Algiers, 21/8/83 (Aps) — Mr Boualem Bessaiah, CC member, minister of information, received in audience a delegation of American parliamentaries headed by Mr Howard Volpe, president of the Africa's sub-commission of the House of Representatives. During the talks which last for more than one hour the minister and his interlocutors made a general survey over some questions of the international actuality and over the evolution of the situation in Africa and more especially in Maghreb.

## LIBYA

### JANA: Goukouni Contacts Islamic Conference

*LD191022 Tripoli JANA in English 0909 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Bardai, Dhulqidah 11, August 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Goukouni Oueddei, of the Legitimate Government of National Unity of Chad sent a letter to the secretary general of the Islamic Conference outlining the aggressive U.S.-French imperialist policy of intervention in Chad's internal affairs. This hostility by the U.S., France and their agents against the Chadian people which threatens the independence and sovereignty of Chad, for which the Chadian people have paid dearly, President Goukouni stated, can only be repulsed.

President Goukouni affirmed further that the U.S., France their agents who have supplied [word indistinct] Habre's clique in Ndjamena with all possible arms and equipment are entirely responsible for internationalising the conflict in Chad. He added: "This stand does not endanger Chad alone but it also threatens the Jamahiriyah's security and the peace of the region."

In conclusion the Chadian leader said "Our people expect peace and security and we have no wish to wage war for war's sake. This is why we have welcomed the OAU's call for peaceful settlement. We are ready to discuss the ways and means to achieve permanent peace."

### Tripoli: French Order Units To Capture Abeche

*LD211407 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Four French Jaguar aircraft arrived this morning at Ndjamena Airport from the Central African Republic. These four aircraft are accompanied by a KC-135 air refuelling aircraft.

The French military command in Ndjamena has ordered units from its Foreign Legion to capture the town of Abeche. These units are being ferried by air to Chad from their post in the Central African Republic.

### JANA: Sudan Opposition Calls for Rebellion

*LD221012 Tripoli JANA in English 0848 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Textz] London, Dhulqada 14, August 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The United National Sudanese Front Abroad has made an appeal to all international organisations and leagues and political parties in which it urged for support for the Sudanese people confronting difficulties at the hands of stooge Numayri and the U.S. Administration who is using him to implement its vicious schemes.

The front also deplored the capitluationist policy adopted by hirelings Numayri, his subservience to U.S. imperialism, his complete surrender to its aggressive plans and his permission to America to use Sudanese territory. The front then reviewed the years of despotic rule imposed by stooge Numayri as the country reached during this period the lowest level of deterioration that one would really know about except those living in Sudan. It also pointed out that Sudan is undergoing a total collapse which affected all its sectors. It particularly laid emphasis on the economic crisis, the government's bankruptcy and failure to pay its overdue debts which reached over 11 billion dollars.

The front said that the regime turned to military alliances with other countries, giving them the right to do what they want in Sudan, thus depriving the country of its sovereignty, independence and neutrality. All this in a desperate attempt to continue its rule over Sudanese people, using the ugliest means of torture and terrorism against those opposed to his treasonous deals.

The front also made an appeal to the Sudanese people and their Armed Forces to rebel against the stooge regime and overthrow it so as to liberate the [words indistinct] imperialist hegemony.

## MAURITANIA

### Information Minister Returns From Libya

*AB191630 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel, minister of information and telecommunications, returned from Tripoli this morning where he led the Mauritanian delegation to the Mauritanian-Libyan joint high cooperation commission meeting. The minister headed a large delegation comprising top officials from various ministerial departments.

## MOROCCO

### 'Text' of King's Revolution Anniversary Speech

*LD211836 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Rabat 21 Aug (MAP) — Morocco yesterday celebrated the 30th anniversary of the revolution. On the occasion His Majesty King Hassan II gave a speech to the people of Morocco which was broadcast live on radio and television. Here is the text of the speech:

God be praised, and praise to the Prophet, His family and followers.

My dear people:

Every year on 20 August we celebrate the day of the great resistance, the anniversary of the revolution of the king and the people. It is very difficult to speak about this, as memories accumulate over the years and ages and it becomes more difficult for the orator or the speaker to say something new every new year. Nevertheless, I will try to deal with a subject which gives this memory and festival the humility and reflection it deserves, by which I mean the great homeland, the Greater Arab Maghreb.

You know, dear people, that our aspirations for the Greater Arab Maghreb were and still are considered like our aspirations for our dear country. Our parents have brought us up to give this goal the sacredness and all sacrifices, great and small, that it deserves.

When our father, the late Mohamed V, returned from exile, and as soon as Morocco regained its sovereignty and independence, he saw it as his duty to safeguard the interests and the growth of production and wealth not only of his country; he also saw it as his duty to take a broader view of the Greater Arab Maghreb.

As soon as independence was achieved and its pillars were established, he decided to undertake a trip to fraternal Tunisia, not only to visit Tunisia or to become acquainted with it, but also to look forward to the Greater Arab Maghreb. Starting from this, and remaining consistent in everything he did, he saw it as his duty to include the Algerian leaders in this trip and in the plans, so that they should travel with him and draw up the plans with him and with our great uncle, whom we respect and appreciate — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba — so that everybody could plan for the Greater Arab Maghreb in the short and long term.

You know, my dear people, of that horrendous crime and abominable action which the colonialists commited when they defied all international laws and traditions and kidnapped the Moroccan aircraft carrying the Algerian leaders. When our father, may God bless his soul, heard this shocking news, he personally called the then French president. It is as though I am next to him as he is saying to the president: "Take my sons Hassan and Abdullah as hostages and release my guests the Algerian leaders." He was not satisfied until he returned to Morocco to see what should be done internally and externally.

So we see him in the first stage, going to Tunisia and wishing the Algerians to accompany him so that the outlook could be comprehensive and the plans complete.

On another stage, in 1961, the Casablanca conference was held with fraternal African and Arab countries. The circumstances and situation then was that Tunisia was not with us, but greater African interests meant that Algeria and Libya were with us. In that situation we can see him again considering that immediate neighbors alone were insufficient; rather, he magnanimously included close and distant geographical neighbors in all his actions.

My dear people, I gave you these examples so that you may see the huge amount of Moroccan concessions and how it surmounted events of the early 60's, in order to be able to look forward to the following stages. That is why I restricted myself to a few examples, that is, his traveling to Tunisia and the presence of Libya and Algeria with their temporary governments in 1961 along with our father Mohammed V.

His majesty the king said: The revolution of the king and people was not restricted to defending Morocco; while 20 August 1953 was a Moroccan uprising, limited in extent, 20 Agust 1954 was the geographically broad uprising because on that day all that had happened in sister and neighborly Algiers took place here. At that time the Algerian people considered that the Moroccan anniversary was not only a Moroccan anniversary but an anniversary for all the peoples of the Greater Arab Maghreb. Even in Paris there were demonstrations in which some Mauritanians, who took on great responsibility for their country, were killed to express to the colonialists that Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya are but one country and one homeland.

In the face of these sacrifices and in the face of all these actions, what must we do so that this Greater Arab Maghreb can see the light of day and the day when it will become alive and participate in issues of concern, whether in connection with Africa, the Mediterranean or the Arab and Islamic nation?

We personally believe that our economic and social future and our future as an Arab-African and Muslim group demands that we think about the Greater Arab Maghreb in a serious and practical manner. This thinking demands from us as members of this Arab national family to rise above what has happened in order to view what will follow — God is eternal — and what we must do to unify our ranks and to draw up our plans. We must be aware that time passes rapidly and that we wholly fulfill our needs as a state, especially faced with the economic, commerical and industrial blocs. We must be aware that the Arab nation will be in need of these five states, which by the end of the century will comprise more than 100 million people.

The Arab nation and the Arab cause need us to be united and joined together. We must be aware that in the face of these currents, which are hidden behind the mask of Islam and which are nothing but crushing and destructive currents to us, we must stand as one front as people who embrace Islam in the book of Almighty God and in the example of His Messenger, may God's grace and mercy be upon Him. We must be aware that the vast deserts that divide Africa into two parts — that which is above the Sahara and that which is below it — we must be aware that if we do not hurry and construct an economic, agricultural, and human bridge between northern and southern Africa, Africa will always condemn us for failing in our task and duty — that of allowing it to breathe and giving it oxygen from our north, that is, from the Mediterranean and Europe. If we do not do this, we will have failed in our duty and our aspirations.

In recent months I have not had the pleasure and honor of meeting with my respected and senior uncle, as I have said, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba. However, emissaries have traveled and continue to travel between us. May God be praised that whenever an envoy comes to us or whenever I send an envoy, we are both aware of one continuously clear fact, namely that we are in one homeland and that our aspirations are one and united.

However, I had the opportunity to meet with President Chadli Bendjedid in Oujda in February when we decided to gradually restore relations to their previous footing, in order to consider ways and means to achieve our hopes and to enable us to succeed in reaching our goal. Fairness and historic reality demand that I say that I found the Algerian president fully prepared to build the Greater Arab Maghreb on all levels and in all spheres. However, I also sensed that differences between the two states and the two countries concerning our territorial issues still remain. I hope, and I do not dispair, that commonsense and clear-sightedness and a feeling of reality will all lead the two sides to bring their viewpoints closer without, naturally, compromising an inch of Moroccan territory, which it is our right and duty to make every endeavor to become a recognized part of the Kingdom of Morocco. This part of Morocco is Moroccan at heart, in structure, in faith, in ancestry, and in blood, and will remain Moroccan. We want to crown this fact with international recognition. We will strive to achieve this day and night, until it is recognized that the people living in the Sahara are Moroccan and want only to remain Moroccan.

Therefore, once again, with all the strength and legitimacy we possess at the highest constitutional, inherited, and de facto levels, we state once again in our name and in the name of Moroccan people that we do not shy away from the referendum test and that we are ready to hold the referendum and are prepared to facilitate the process of holding the referendum. We also declare that anyone who wants to obstruct this referendum fears the results of the referendum, knowing that the offspring in the Sahara cannot but repeat what their predecessors said, follow the allegiance of their ancestors, and be committed to what their predecessors were committed to.

In Ramadan, Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, visited us. During the 4 days he stayed with us we had an open and clear discussion of the Sahara issue. It seems to us, without being hasty, that the brother colonel was convinced by our arguments, and that he holds the same views we do, that the Arab nation will not benefit from mosaic-like ministates. The Arab nation and Arab cause need a complete state that has every right to be constituted as a state, with all its rights and obligations, and which conforms to the international standards for a soverign state.

So, my dear people, I think that Morocco on its part has made every effort and taken every action to explain its views and to close the gaps between them, if there were any. Our conscience is clear. And you, my dear people, can have a clear conscience because we have made every effort and have given every assurance and security. Now the others have to answer, and the answer is, as the Arabs say, [words indistinct]. The answer is the referendum which will show us as either righteous or swindlers. And Morocco has never built, nor will it ever buld, its policies on swindling, but will always, out of self-respect and respect for others, be committed to righteousness and truth, however bitter.

King Hassan II asked the Moroccan people to make this the year of mobilization for the greater Arab Maghreb because, as his majesty says, we have to be sure that those who were born in 1953, who are now 30 years old and did not experience the exile, hear about it. They did not experience the revolution of king and people, and did not live through it, but they hear about it, with the same respect I have for that generation. Now they are 30 years old, and most of them have children and shoulder responsibilities, whether public or private. If this generation, which is tomorrow's generation, were not instructed by the preceding one — the generation which lived through the crisis and heard obscenities with its own ears — if this generation were not instructed in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, or Mauritania, and all of them were colonialized, if it did not find this instruction, it might undertake the unification of the Greater Arab Maghreb as if it were a philosophical goal, while it is, first of all, as important as the organs within our bodies and blood in our veins. So, in order to clear our consciences, we have to call for nothing less then the Greater Arab Maghreb. We have to work hard without harming ourselves or anyone else.

We have to make this the year of the Greater Arab Maghreb. If we follow this course we might not succeed, but at least we would have tried — to achieve this dream which our ancesstors dreamt and which we want to make a reality for our sons and grandsons. This, my dear people, is the idea which strikes me today because of my father's actions and what he taught us of lessons which were not restricted to the Moroccan geographical region but expressed the level of his personality and genius. He was far-sighted and he thought about the future.

It seems to me fair to his soul and the souls of the millions of martyrs of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya from the days of the Italians and French, it is fair that Morocco should remember on this Moroccan national day the idea of the Arab Maghreb, and pray for these martyrs irrespective of their nationality. The important thing is that they are the sons of the Arab Maghreb and they have perfumed its soil with their sacred blood. I ask God to guide us to the right way so that we reach this sacred goal. By this we will perform a service not only for Morocco but for all African Muslim-Arab peoples whose human, architectural, cultural, and economic roles elevate them to the level of being the Arab family in the southern Mediterranean, the level of belonging to the Islamic group, and the level of shouldering their responsibility toward the African Continent.

None of this can be achieved or transformed into tangible reality unless our faith is always firm in our cause and battle as a Greater Arab Maghreb, and unless we believe firmly that God will never ignore those who ask Him and direct themselves to Him "and say, O my Lord, enable me to venture forth with Thy blessing; for Thou art the best strength for our venture."

### Sea Fishing Agreement Signed With Spain

*LD191720 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Morocco and Spain have signed a long-term agreement on cooperation in sea fishing. The agreement defines the framework of the two countries' cooperation in this field in a balanced manner. The agreement was signed for Morocco by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta and for Spain by Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

In a speech on the occasion, Mr Boucetta expressed Morocco's satisfaction with the agreement. He said the agreement strikes a balance between the two sides because it will put an end to the shortcomings of the previous agreement. He explained that the agreement provides for a reduction in the number of Spanish fishing vessels within the framework of Morocco's right to preserve the legalaity of [word indistinct]. He pointed out that the agreement also contained other articles providing for the development of technical and financial cooperation between the two countries for the development of the sea fishing industry in our country. In this respect the agreement contains a financial (?clause) which will enable Morocco to obtain a medium-term loan to the value of $400 million on favorable conditions, and another $150 million loan which will finance the port of Agadir.

### Madrid Radio Report

*LD182142 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Aug 83*

[Daniel Peral dispatch from Rabat]

[Text] It is now official: The new Spanish-Moroccan fisheries agreement will be signed in Rabat tomorrow. This has just been announced at a press conference by Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran after his meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco here in Rabat.

The king of Morocco has ordered the lifting of the northern security zone, that of Tarfaia, the last obstacle to the signing of the agreement. The southern security zone from Cap Blanc to Cabo Bojador will not be lifted, but Spanish boats will be able to fish outside the 12-mile limit in this zone. According to Moran, the agreement speaks of waters of Moroccan jurisdiction — there is no mention of sovereign waters.

Fernando Moran described today as a great step in the improvement of Spanish-Moroccan relations. According to the foreign minister, this much-debated agreement will be signed tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon.

## SUDAN

### Numayri Urges Armed Intervention Against Libya

*NC201519 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Paris, Aug. 20 (AFP) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri called for armed intervention by the United States, France and "all countries of the free world" against Libya, in an interview published here. He was quoted by the French weekly magazine *Le Point* as saying there will be no stability in Chad and neighbouring states unless Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "is brought to reason". Mr Numayri said however that overthrow of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was a matter solely for Libyans themselves.

The Sudanese president said "Al-Qadhdhafi dreams of building his own empire... But he is making an error. He depends on a great power which has its own policies, its own interests and does not care about his impossible dream".

This was a clear reference to the Soviet Union.

### Department for Integration Affairs Established

*JN211438 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Aug (SUNA) — A responsible Foreign Ministry source has announced the establishment of a Department for Integration Affairs between Sudan and Egypt at the Foreign Ministry. It is noteworthy that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has already established a similar department to facilitate diplomatic and foreign policy coordination between the two foreign ministries.

## TUNISIA

### Italian Premier Meets Bourguiba, Mzali

*AU201955 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome August 20 — Italian Premier Bettino Craxi in Tunisia on vacation met today with head-of-state Habib Bourguiba, a note from Palazzo Chigi reported. The premier's office here said that Craxi had been received at the Skanes palace this morning in the presence of Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali.

Subsequently, the Italian head of government was hosted to a dinner in his honor by the Tunisian president who had warm words of praise and friendship for Italy. Bourguiba recalled his own personal friendship with Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini.

During another encounter this afternoon, the two premiers reviewed problems relative to the positive development of Italo-Tunisian relations and exchanged views on problems in the Mediterranean region. Craxi and Mzali also discussed developments in Chad, Lebanon and in the Middle East in general.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### APS: SPLA Forces Claim Moroccan Positions Taken

*LD211122 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Haouz'a (SADR), 21/8/83 (APS) — "Combatants of the Saharan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) attacked and occupied on 18 August all the Moroccan positions in the mountains of Ouarkziz, in the north, the north east and in the north west as well as those of Ametti in south Morocco, [announced] the Saharan Ministry of Information. "This wide scale attack which started resulted in the destruction of advanced positions on the summit of the mountain and the reared bases in the Oued Zraa", the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated, mentioning the death of 113 soldiers and heavy losses among the ranks of the Moroccan Army.

"During this operation," the communique pointed out, "Saharan forces imprisoned two soldiers, recovered an important amount of war materials."

The Saharan communique pointed out that Saharan combatants compelled invasion forces, in spite of reinforcements dispatched on the very ground, to give up its bases in the region.

"Combats of the Ouarkziz," the Saharan Ministry of Information estimated, "intervened a few days after the heroical battles of Lemseied, a period marked by the flight from the Moroccan Government and its rejection of the resolution of the OAU 19th summit. By such an attitude, Morocco assumed by itself the responsibility of the continuation of the escalation and war", the Saharan Ministry of Information added, estimating that "the behaviour of the Moroccan Government exposed the Africa and its organization to new and serious crises".

### AFP Report on Clashes

*NC201732 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Algiers, Aug. 20 (AFP) — The Polisario Front today said its forces had killed 113 Moroccan troops in a new offensive north of Ouarkziz in southern Morocco, according to a communique issued here. The statement said the "largescale" battle on Thursday had seen the destruction of all Moroccan positions in the mountainous region of Ouarkziz and to the north and north west of Ametti.

Two trucks carrying guns, mortars, machine guns and a multiple rocket launcher had been destroyed, said the communique, which also claimed the capture of a large amount of military equipment including ammunition and "important documents".

## ETHIOPIA

### Addis Ababa Reports Visit by Nicaraguan Delegation

*EA192052 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] A Nicaraguan Government delegation led by Comrade Ernesto Aloma, head of the Africa and Nonaligned Movement Department, recently made a working visit to Ethiopia. According to a Foreign Ministry statement, the delegation delivered a message from Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the current OAU chairman. It was also disclosed that during its stay here the delegation visited mass organizations.

### Red Star Officer Surrenders to Eritrean Front

*EA212127 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Lieutenant Mola Shibeshi, an officer of the Military Political Department of the Red Star campaign stationed in Asmara, who was also the head of political education, has surrendered to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] after fleeing from Asmara. Lt Mola Shibeshi, who became a member of COPWE after studying political science in the USSR for 2 and 1/2 years, was a highly-trusted Dergue cadre. Mole Shibeshi left Asmara with two close Eritrean friends and is now outside the country of his own free will.

In a statement given to a Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea correspondent prior to his departure from our liberated land, Lt Mola Shibeshi said he is opposed to the reactionary regime and its acts against the peoples of Ethiopia and Eritrea, and noted that since he is not willing to serve this regime any longer he has chosen to surrender to the EPLF.

## SOMALIA

### Kampuchea's Sihanouk Continues Visit to Country

#### Barre, Sihanouk Dinner Speeches

*EA191417 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, last night hosted a dinner party at the Presidential Headquarters in honor of the President of Democratic Kampuchea [title as heard] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, his wife, and delegation who are currently on an official visit to the SDR.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Challe Siad said it is an honor for him to be able to welcome Prince Norodom Sihanouk, his wife, and delegation on this occasion. The president stated that the warm welcome accorded to the delegation on their arrival was an indication of the high esteem in which the Somali people held for the fraternal and courageous people of Kampuchea. The president noted that Somalia was opposed to crude foreign interference and to the invasion and occupation of independent countries — actions which he pointed out are illegal and contrary to the UN Charter, the principle of nonalignment, and international conventions and which increase the dangers of hostilities and wars with serious consequences for all of mankind.

Challe Siad declared that the SDR recognized Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate government representative of Kampuchea, adding that Somalia fully supports the implementation of the UN resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and for Democratic Kampuchea to take its seat at the UN and Nonaligned Movement.

The president went on to say that the SDR calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and forces from Afghanistan so that a just political solution can be reached and so that the Afghan people can be allowed to form a government of their own choice.

Turning to the situation in the Middle East, Challe Siad said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the brutal manner in which they massacred the refugees in that country were contrary to all legal conventions. To achieve peace in the Middle East, the president urged reducing tension in the area and the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories it occupies, including Jerusalem. Challe Siad stated that it is imperativefor the attainment of peace in the area that the people of Palestine be granted freedom and their territorial rights.

The president also called on Iraq and Iran to end their war and find a just solution to their differences. Challe Siad also urged that Namibia be granted its independence and that South Africa put an end to its apartheid policy and its provocations.

Addressing himself to the problem in the Horn of Africa, Challe Siad declared that colonialism, imperialism, and naked foreign interference are responsible for the crimes they are committing in the region. The president said that at a time when a regional solution could be achieved, the Horn of Africa question is being complicated by a big power and its surrogates who are massacring people struggling to achieve their rights and unity.

Challe Siad said this has threatened peace, stability, and progress in North Africa and other areas and has created the problem of refugees who are flocking into the SDR and other neighboring countries, fleeing from the massacres and inhuman treatment, and thereby severely straining the economies of those countries. The president said the big power interference in the region and the massive arms supplies being poured into colonial Abyssinia have encouraged it to carry out acts of provocation against the SDR and western Somalia.

The SDR president also disclosed that Abyssinia with the help of foreign powers has launched attacks on the village of Balambal in Ghel Gudut region, and the town of Galdogob in Mudugh region, and on other areas in the SDR on 1 July. He further disclosed that troops of colonial Abyssinia are still occupying some areas of the SDR.

A few days ago, further attacks were launched at (Inaghuhah), (Lebi Sagaaleh), and (Liban Ghawdan) in the northwestern region of the SDR and at (Mataban) in Hiran region, but the courageous SDR forces repulsed the attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Challe Siad said the SDR has the obligation to defend its independence and nationhood.

The president of the SDR reiterated his earlier statements that the SDR does not want any land from its neighbors and strongly believes in justice, peace, and good-neighborliness, while recognizing the rights of people who are struggling against colonialism and who are committed to progress and nationbuilding. Challe Siad said the SDR is in the forefront in trying to achieve a just and peaceful solution to the problem in the region and is appealing to its friends to support it in securing the right to self-determination of all colonized people, including the western Somali, Eritreans, Abo, and securing the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign powers in the region.

Speaking on the occasion, the head of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, expressed thanks for the warm welcome he and his delegation received in the SDR and praised the tremendous progress achieved by the SDR during the rule of President Siad Barre. President Sihanouk expressed his gratitude for the role the SDR plays in extending support to people struggling for their rights and for upholding justice and international peace, including its support for the freedom fighters of Kampuchea. The head of Democratic Kampuchea said the people of Kampuchea love peace and strongly value freedom and independence. Prince Norodom Sihanouk added that Democratic Kampuchea fully supports people who are struggling for their rights, including the just rights of the SDR in defending its independence and nationhood.

The head of Democratic Kampuchea said Vietnam has occupied most of Kampuchea for the past 5 years, has 200,000 soldiers in the area, and has settled 300,000 Vietnamese in total violation of the UN resolution calling for an international conference with the participation of Democratic Kampuchea to find a solution to the Kampuchean crisis. Prince Sihanouk said his government does not want the Kampuchean problem to be settled through the barrel of the gun but through a political solution. The head of Democratic Kampuchea said his forces are struggling for independence.

The guests were entertained by the police band.

## Meeting With WSLF Leader

*EA212002 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] The visiting delegation from Democratic Kampuchea headed by President Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and members of the WSLF led by their interim secretary general, Challe Mohamed Haji Ahmed, held talks at Villa Hargeisa in Mogadishu this morning. During their talks the delegates discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa and Kampuchea and expressed concern over direct Soviet interference in these regions through puppets in Addis Ababa, Ho Chi Minh City, and Cuba. The leaders called on foreign troops to leave western Somalia and Kampuchea immediately. They also called for granting self-determination to the people of the two regions.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk publicly stated that the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea totally support the people of western Somalia who are struggling for independence. President Sihanouk invited the WSLF to visit the liberated areas of Kampuchea to strengthen ties between the two countries.

Interim Secretary General of the WSLF Challe Mohamed Haji Ahmed, who delivered an important and detailed speech at the reception, gave an account of the history of the front and western Somalia and how it was occupied by Abyssinia. He also touched on the front's current struggle to liberate their motherland. Challe Mohamed Haji blamed foreign troops in the region for the state of unrest and insecurity prevailing in the region.

## Information Ministry Statement Denounces Mengistu

*EA201712 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] The civil war which has been raging in Chad for the past 17 years has passed through various stages. It has destroyed the country's economy and, generally, the lives of the Chadian people. Now, following foreign military intervention, the civil war has affected the lives of the people even more gravely. This is what an official statement issued today by the Somali Information and National Guidance Ministry says.

The official statement goes on to say that the Libyan regime has already interfered directly in Chad's internal affairs by sending in several divisions of Libyan troops. Then, under cover of secrecy, the Libyan regime treacherously dispatched combined air and land forces to Chad. It said that the troops were supporting the rebel forces commanded by Goukouni Oueddei, but the true aim is to occupy several regions of Chad to further the regimes' expansionist policy and extend it into other countries, such as Sudan, Niger, and Zaire. The basic objective is to achieve its colonialist dream of creating an empire.

The statement adds that the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, whose policy is based on sowing confusion and promoting the USSR's expansionist policies in Africa, cannot be concealed from the world at large. It is astonishing that Mengistu, who has been appointed chairman of the OAU, has started doing things contrary to the principles of the OAU. The so-called chairman of the OAU, Mengistu, has violated the organizations' charter, which he is supposed to promote.

The Somali Information and National Guidance Ministry goes on to say in its official statement that among the things Mengistu has started doing since he was elected OAU chairman are his successive brazen provocative acts of aggression against Somalia and direct interference in the internal affairs of Chad, which is an independent African state and member of the OAU. The Abyssinian regime's interference in Chad and its provocative aggression against Somalia are aspects of a superpower's policy toward Africa that Mengistu is supposed to execute in the Horn of Africa and Al-Qadhdhafi is supposed to execute in Chad.

It is regrettable that the man who is supposed to mediate in African crises and who should lead the continent toward peace, unity, and solidarity has now become Africa's guide toward misery, tension, and crisis. Africa has suffered for many years at the hands of colonialists and badly needs unity, cooperation, and peace in order to achieve the development, progress, and prosperity which has been achieved by the rest of the world. The OAU can play a greater part in achieving that target.

In order to lead Africa to greater heights of progress and prosperity, the OAU must have a normal and proper chairman at all times, said the statement issued by the Somali Ministry of Information and National Guidance. The Somali Democratic Republic, therefore, warns the continent against the dangerous steps being taken by Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The official statement issued by the Somali Ministry of Information and National Guidance concludes by saying that the dangers facing the Horn of Africa lie in the continued presence of foreign troops in the region, including mercenaries from Cuba and the USSR; Soviet military bases in Abyssinia; and the huge quantities of arms assembled in the region being used to suppress its people who are struggling for independence and self-determination, arms which also threaten the very existence of the neighboring countries.

## TANZANIA

### Nyerere Departs for Zambian Congress 21 August

*EA212114 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Revolutionary Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere left Dar es Salaam this morning for Zambia leading a party delegation to the congress of the United National Independence Party, Zambia's ruling party. Mwalimu was accompanied by the head of the economic section in the secretariat of the National Executive Council, Ndugu (Seif Shariff Hamad), and a member of the National Executive Council who is also the Rukwa regional secretary, Ndugu (Melinga). Others include Tanzanian Ambassador to Zambia Ndugu Saleh Tambwe, Head of Protocol Ndugu Joshua Opanga, and secretary for the Africa and the Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ndugu Raphael Korosso. Mwalimu is expected to return home on Tuesday. Ndugu Hamad will be left behind to lead the delegation to the congress.

Meanwhile, a five-man delegation led by Defense and National Service Minister Nudugu Muhiddin Kimario left this morning for the DPRK, Singapore, and India. A spokesman at the Ministry of Home Affairs said that during a 3-day visit to Korea Ndugu Kimario and his counterpart will sign a protocol agreement between the two countries. While in Singapore the delegation will discuss port security, and in India the delegation will hold talks with that country's government officials on the possibility of training employees of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs.

# CHAD

## Zaire's Mobutu Arrives in Ndjamena, Met by Habre

*AB200840 Paris AFP in English 0833 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Aug (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived on Saturday morning in Ndjamena for a few hours visit to the Chadian capital. The Zairian president was met at Ndjamena Airport by President Hissein Habre with whom he will discuss the Chadian situation.

In a press interview on his arrival Mr. Mobutu said Zaire would help Chad in its fight to maintain its independence and defend its territorial integrity. He said his country condemned any policy calculated to destabilise Africa such as "the one which is trying to destabilise Chad". The president, who has just returned from trips to France and the United States, said he had taken the opportunity to "plead the Chadian cause" and believed his words had found an audience in Washington and Paris. In sending 2,000 of its troops to Chad, Zaire had taken the "historic responsibility of defending Africa," President Mobutu said. Asked whether the Organisation of African Unity was in a position to resolve the Chad crisis, President Mobutu said that at the present time there "are things which are not worthy of that organisation."

President Hissein Habre said that in sending 2,000 of its troops to Chad Zaire had taken the "historic responsibility" of defending Africa, and had placed itself in the front line for the independence of the continent. [repetition as received] Zaire was the first African state to show understanding and to realise the danger of the situation in Chad. Referring to the military situation, President Habre described this as "relatively calm, but we know that Libya is massing troops in the north of Chad ready to march on the south," he added. President Habre thanked France for its help but again said it was not sufficient. "We expect an additional effort from France," he said.

### Joint Statement Issued

*NC201709 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, Aug. 20 (AFP) — A "massive" Libyan force is currently being constituted for an imminent attack south of the northern oasis of Faya-Largeau, a joint Chadian-Zairean statement said here today. The statement came after a brief visit to Ndjamena by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is one of President Hissein Habre's most ardent backers in Africa and has sent 2,000 troops and some planes to support the regime.

According to the statement, the present calm in the military situation in the north of the country was "tactical". The war, the two men said, was expected to undergo "new developments in the next few days or even hours". The statement warned against misinterpreting this "relative calm".

The Libyan-backed forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddi have taken control of Faya-Largeau, while French forces have been sent to Abeche in the east and to the town of Salal and have fortified Ndjamena Airport. A total of about 2,500 French forces are in Chad or mobilised in neighbouring Central African Republic in connection with the war, while the U.S. State Department puts the number of Libyan troops involved at 3,500.

### Departs After Brief Visit

*AB201145 Paris AFP in French 1104 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 20 Aug (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko left Ndjamena on Saturday morning after a few hours' visit to the Chadian capital. During an address to journalists, the Zairian president stated mainly that "his government will help Chad regain its strength, defend its integrity, and preserve its independence." For his part, President Habre stressed that by sending troops to Chad, Zaire had "assumed the historical duty of defending Africa" and had thus placed itself on the fontline as a defender of the African Continent's independence."

## French Reportage on Military Developments

### Jaguars, Mirages Deployed

*AB211315 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 21 (AFP) — Ten French military jets arrived here today. The six Jaguar tactical support planes and four Mirage F-1 attack jets were accompanied by a KC-135 in-flight refuelling plane. The Jaguars, which arrived from the Central African Republic, are part of the French Tactical Air Force based in eastern France. "There is no question of their moving for the moment," said a French military source here. "Their mission is to defend the French positions in Chad if they are attacked."

French detachments of the logistical and training force called "Manta" are installed at Salal, 200 km (120 miles) north of here, and at Abeche in eastern Chad, both along a line roughly approximating the 15th parallel. The Jaguar, of Franco-British construction, has two 30-mm guns and can carry 250 and 400 kg bombs. It can also carry air-to-air missilles. The Jaguar has a range of 3,000 km (2,000 miles) without bombs, and with spare fuel tanks. Its armed range is 1,200 km (720 miles). It can be refueled in flight.

### Legionnaires in East

*LD210748 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] In Chad President Hissein Habre and his Zairian counterpart Mobutu fear a further attack by the Libyans to the south of Faya-Largeau. A French military spokesman yesterday announced the arrival of legionnaires in the east of the country. He confirmed that anti-aircraft missiles had been deployed around the capital for defensive purposes.

As for the arrival of French Jaguar planes, the spokesman made clear that for the time being no plane was stationed in the country but that the possibility of aircrafts joining Chad soon was not ruled out.

## Information Minister Rejects Al-Qadhdhafi's Claims

*JN201129 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Aug (SUNA) — Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat has asserted that the Chadian National Forces control the situation in eastern and northern Chad up to Koro-Toro. Meanwhile, the Libyan invasion forces are reinforcing their presence in Faya-Largeau.

Referring to the statements made by Libya's Colonel [al-Qadhdhafi] the day before yesterday, in which he claimed that his forces are not participating in the war taking place in Chad, the Chadian minister said that there is nothing new in these statements other than Al-Qadhdhafi's usual denial of the Libyan presence in Chad and his claims that what is taking place in Chad is an internal problem.

The Chadian minister added that Al-Qadhdhafi's denial of the Libyan presence in the Chadian territories and his real occupation of half the country suggests that either Al-Qadhdhafi considers Chad's territories an integral part of Libya, or he intends to continue his schemes and ambitions.

The Chadian information minister pointed out that Al-Qadhdhafi reinforces the Libyan presence by adopting various excuses as a prelude for continuing aggression and achieving Libyan expansionist objectives. Force is the only thing that will foil Al-Qadhdhafi's dreams, because his strategy, course, and objectives have not changed.

## Western Sources Cited on Libyan Presence

*JN211110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, AUG., 21, (SUNA) — Between 3,000 and 3,500 Libyan troops have been massed in the south part of the disputed Chadian region of Aouzou, well-informed Western diplomatic sources said here. The Western sources also unveiled that about 92 Libyan warplanes have been engaged in the Chadian fighting.

The sources warned that Chadian dissidents in Nigeria are trying to instigate unrest in the southern part of the country. The Nigerian Government, preoccupied by its recent elections, has not taken any measure against the activities of those dissidents. The Chadian information minister, recently referring to these activities, said that these are subversive activities and are not politically inspired.They are limited operations carried out by small gangs, he added.

## GUNT Minister Comments on French Presence

*LD222212 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] In Paris, Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] Information Minister Ouchar Tourgoudi replied to television journalists' questions declaring that the presence of French troops in Chad could only be welcomed if it contributes to a definitive and just solution between the Chadian parties. This is an interesting statement, to say the least. Ouchar Tourgoudi nevertheless made the point that in his opinion the French military presence goes beyond the limits of the 1976 Franco-Chadian agreement.

[Begin Tourgoudi recording] The French presence in Chad at the moment is a presence which goes beyond, in our opinion, the 1976 agreement, because that agreement calls for the presence of technicians, certainly, but technicians as far as I know belong in offices or in garrisons. At present, the presence of the technicians has extended to the battlefront. That is what we are concerned about. But if this presence consists of helping all Chadian parties to find a definitive, lasting, and just solution, we can only welcome it. [end recording]

## Bardai Radio Warns of Imminent French Offensive

*AB220950 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Summary] "Ten days after the recapture of Faya-Largeau by the National Liberation Army [ANL], there is relative calm at the front." Strengthened by this no peace-no war situation, France has intensified its support to what remains of Hissein Habre's army. From an army of 200 men, the number of French paratroopers will this weekend be brought up to more than 3,000 troops. "We will, therefore, have to face an army of aggression." This is now the last stage of preparations to "launch an offensive against the positions of the ANL. It is not too early to believe that intensive preparations are now under way to launch a general offensive against the ANL. As a matter of fact, according to our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena, an attack against the liberated zones is imminent. Jean Poli, a general of the French Army, has just arrived in Ndjamena with the mission to coordinate military operations in which Zairian and Sudanese elements in particular will take part alongside mercenaries of various nationalities. The expected arrival of French fighter bombers is part of that plan of aggression.

In getting involved in that new adventure in Chad, France is acting directly under the orders of the U.S. Administration which is using all means to annihilate the ANL forces. "In spite of the deceitful strain between France and the United States, Paris and Washington fully agree on a common stand on the Chadian conflict." In view of this, one can only agree with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi when he expressed pessimism in his press conference in Monastir during his visit to Tunisia. Henceforth, in spite of our desire to achieve a true reconciliation, we are determined to thwart every attack. As the saying goes, "prepare for war if you want peace." For the Transitional National Union Government it has said clearly that "in the event of an aggression launched by French troops, it will call on friendly African and non-African countries."

## LIBERIA

### Doe Leaves for Visit to Israel 22 August

*AB220745 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] The Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel Doe, and his 15-man official party reportedly left Roberts International Airport this morning at 0200 for a 5-day state visit to the State of Israel. The CIC has, meanwhile, designated the minister of state, Major John Rancy, to chair the Cabinet during his absence from the country. An Executive Mansion release issued over the weekend said the ministers should work in close cooperation with the cochairman and members of the People's Redemption Council in running the affairs of government while the head of state is away.

## NIGERIA

### Further Reportage on National, Regional Elections

#### Senatorial Election Results

*AB220755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] More results in respects of the senatorial election held during the weekend have been released by Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission]. They include those from six states. In the Abakaliki senatorial district of Anambra State, the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] candidate, Ogbona Nwonkwo, was elected with a total of 80,256 votes. The NPN candidate in the Mubi senatorial district in Gongola State, Alhaji Buba Lamong, pulled 142,774 votes to win the seat. Chief I. Ogbasi of the Owerri senatorial district was elected after polling a total of 215,882 votes on the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] platform. The NPN candidate, Chief I. Ohali Bullo, came second with a total of 126,678 votes.

In the Degema senatorial district of the Rivers State, Chief Daligo Preswell, contesting under the platform of the NPN, was elected with a total of 183,747 votes. In the Kwara central senatorial district, the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] candidate, Suleiman Adisa Salawu, polled 200,887 votes to be elected. The NPN candidate, Chief John Abonyenge Abedenye, polled 58,503 votes to play second. No candidates were fielded for the GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party], NAP [Nigeria Advance Party] and PRP [People's Redemption Party].

In Kwara southeast, another UPN candidate, Mr Funsho Obasaju, was elected after polling a total of 96,656 votes. He was followed by the NPN candidate Alhaji Salami Oladi Miji, with 49,835 votes. The NPN candidate, Alhaji Shehu Usman, from Kwara north senatorial district, polled 71,957 votes to be elected. The NPP candidate, Alhaji Shuiabu Julde, came second with a total of 28,442 votes.

In the Orlu senatorial district of Imo State, the NPP candidate, Chief Hashi Attor Enzeribi, was elected after polling a total of 319,632 votes. The NPN candidate came second with a total of 126,806 votes. In Aba senatorial district, Senator Joga Wachiwu was re-elected with a total of 181,284 votes out of the 281,810 votes. In Okigoe, Senator Enaka Etowo of the NPP was returned with a total of 322,619 votes. The NPN candidate, Mr Agbansin Omadoako, polled a total of 52,486 votes to place second.

In the Kano central senatorial district, Alhaji Ahmed Refai of the PRP was elected. He polled a total of 126,854 votes.

Latest reports say that in Agaie/Lapai senatorial district of Niger State, NPN candidate Alhaji Umaru Nma won with 34,580 votes followed by Alhaji Umaru Shaba Loguma of the NPP with 17,453 votes. Alhaji Musa Kotun of the GNPP received 459 votes and UPN candidate Alhaji Umaru Daisa landed 446 votes. NAP candidate Alhaji Aliu Baro had 394 votes while Alhaji Ibrahim Angolan Apai of the PRP received 274 votes. Results from Suleja senatorial district of Niger State are as followed: Senator Abubakar Magaji of the NPN, releected with 34,360 votes. Others are Yusuf Suleiman Ali Oye, NPP, 6,003 votes; Mr Haruna Abubakar, PRP, 485 votes; and El Mohamed Amarya, UPN, 181 votes. The GNPP fielded no candidate.

In the Kwara State south senatorial district, NPN candidate Senator Isa Obaro lost to GNPP candidate Pius Lasisi Jimoh, polled 147,175 votes. Alhaji Subahu Ogbeshia of the UPN scored 19,311 votes. The NAP, NPP, and PRP fielded no candidate for the area.

In Abuja, the federal capital territory, Chief Daniel Yakwo of the NPN won with 158,641 votes. NPP candidate Alhaji O. Sani came second with 3,086 votes. Alhaji Mohamadu Makun of the GNPP had 629 votes while Captain Samuel Fodawa of the UPN received 403 votes. The other two parties, NAP and PRP, fielded no candidate.

In the Bendel south senatorial district, the NPN candidate, Senator D.O. Dasunmoni was releected with 348,779 votes. He was followed by the UPN aspirant, Felix Ibroh, who polled 55,869 votes.

#### Elections Postponed in 2 States

*AB220800 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] The Federal commissioner for Kwara State, Dr Lateef Ayamon, has said that the postponed senatorial elections for Ilorin senatorial district would now take place on the 10th of next month. He said in a statement that the election was postponed because of apprehension in the area following the withdrawal of (?four) candidates to enable Senator Olusho Alasaki, National Party of Nigeria, to be returned unopposed. Dr Ayamon stated that the commission regarded the withdrawal of the other candidates for Dr Alasaki as invalid because it did not come within the time specified by the 1982 electoral law.

In Cross River State, a new date is to be fixed for the election in Eket senatorial district where polling did not take place last Saturday. The resident electoral commissioner for the state, Chief John Ayegunan, who disclosed the news, said he had summoned a meeting of presiding officers in the affected area to assess the situation before a new date is announced. Reports from the area had earlier indicated that voting did not take place in the senatorial district due to lack of election materials.

### Minister Statement on Incitement

*AB191535 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Statement by Minister of Communications Audu Ogbe on the broadcast of inciting statements by some Nigerian radio stations issued in Lagos on 19 August — read by announcer]

[Text] For some time now, particularly since the conduct of the gubernatorial elections and the announcement of the results by Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, certain individuals, some of them state governors who lost in the elections, have gone on radio or television or both in some parts of the country inciting their supporters to riot, commit arson, loot, and generally to act in a manner inconsistent with public order and public safety.

One state governor went to the extent of inciting supporters on radio and television and I quote: "Kill, repeat, kill all returning officers of Fedeco." I must invite your attention to the fact that the statutory power to issue licenses to operate your station for the purposes of the Wireless Telegraph Act is vested in the Federal Government. It was in pursuance of that power that license was issued to your station to operate. Needless to say, you have no unrestricted power to operate. You must operate in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of Nigeria, particularly Section 36 and 41. You must also operate in accordance with the provisions of Wireless Telegraph Act No 31 of 1961 and of the various regulations made under that act.

The Federal Government will not stand by and watch radio and television stations for whose operations it has had the responsibility of issuing licenses to become the instruments subversion and destruction of the nation. I want to make it absolutely clear that the sustenance and continuance of public order and public safety in this country will not be compromised under any circumstance.

It is in the light of the foregoing provisions and recognizing that government has the responsibility to enforce laws for the good governance of the country and particularly for the safety and security of life and property that this administration has decided to apply the laws as they are and as they relate to the use of radio and television stations and broadcasting.

In the present circumstances and to further prevent any continued illegal use of any radio and television station for the purpose of incitement to violence and crime, I, Audu Ogbe, minister of communications, by the powers conferred upon me by the Wireless Telegraph Act No 31 of 1961, Sections 36 and 41 of the Constitution, do hereby warn that any broadcasting station, whether federal or state-owned, that shall be used for the promotion of violence and destruction of the peace shall have its licence revoked and be closed down immediately by law enforcement agencies.

Your operations are being closely watched and monitored for this purpose. Please ensure strict compliance with the terms of your license to avoid loss of same.

### 50 Killed in Violence

*AB191515 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Lagos, Aug 19 (AFP) — Nearly 50 people have been killed in political violence in Nigeria since the start of a series of country-wide elections on August 6, official sources here said today. Many were burned alive. Police Spokesman Felix Musa said no overall figures were immediately available and that for the moment, only those given by the police authorities in the various states of the federation (?were regarded) as official.

According to these figures, 33 people died this week in Oyo State in the west of the country, where militants of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) contested the election as governor of a member of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN). In Ondo State, also in the west, demonstrations this week left at least 10 dead. In Lagos State, where the UPN has been victorious, two deaths have been officially announced, while in Ogun State, where the UPN has also come out on top, the death toll is three. In Niger State in the centre-west, one death has been announced.

These official figures bring the total to 49, while according to the NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY, NAN, more than 60 people have died during the electoral campaign. Most of the dead over the last two weeks were burned alive, following a fairly common practice in Nigeria of pouring petrol (gasoline) over and setting alight the victim. In the last few days, several members of the NPN and at least two policemen accused of having "stolen" votes have been lynched by this method, which is generally reserved for thieves caught red-handed. After being soaked in petrol, an old tyre is put over the victim, whose body then burns for several hours after being ignited. The burning of thieves in this way, "operation wet", is also often known as "the bonfire".

Some of the dead in the political violence were killed by gunshots, as were the two reported in Lagos State. In two of the states affected by the violence, Oyo and Ondo, the Federal Electoral Commission has postponed the nationwide senatorial elections due to be held tomorrow. The trouble was sparked by the NPN win announced in last Saturday's elections for governors in the two states, which had been held by the UPN.

In Ondo, the electoral commission's office was burned down, while 26 houses were reported to have been deliberately set afire in Oyo State. In the first election on August 6 in the series at federal and state level, incumbent Federal Head of State Shehu Shagari of the NPN was reelected over his main challenger, Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the UPN.

### Ogun Police Arrest 105

*AB191835 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] The Ogun State police command has arrested 105 people for committing various electoral offenses since the beginning of the elections. Correspondent Shai Bolele in Abeokuta reports that out of this number, 54 of the suspects were charged to court with 30 offenses while the remainder are soon to appear in court.

This was disclosed by the Ogun State police commissioner, Alhaji Usman Adeyemi, at a press conference in his office. Alhaji Adeyemi said 56 cases had been made during the presidential and gubernatorial elections which bordered on breach of peace, election malpractices, and few milder cases. The commissioner mentioned that his commando was aware of few complaints lodged by some politicians. These complaints, he added, were being investigated by the CID branch on the whereabouts of many who were charged to court. Commissioner Adeyemi assured that his office is open to individuals who seek redress for any acts of oppression, and promise to [words indistinct] particularly in the region. He said the most serious security problem he had during the election was fighting against rumor. According to him, calculated rumor about unlawful possession of security items such as ballot boxes and papers gave him a headache.

Alhaji Adeyemi emphasized that all ballot boxes and papers are in his custody and he issues them out to Fedeco officials only on election days. The regional police officers supervised by the zonal assistants account for all unused ballot papers at the end of any balloting exercise, he added. Therefore, all these rumors about illegal possession of security election materials are unfounded, said Commissioner Adeyemi. The commissioner of police remarked that despite these rumors, the state remained peaceful both before and during electioneering campaigns compared with others and would continue [words indistinct] polls. Alhaji Adeyemi appreciated the maintenance of the pledge given to him by various political parties but further appealed to them to continue holding their supporters in check until the elections are concluded. He also appealed to the press to use their cunning in diffusing the tension created by these rumors. Finally Commissioner Adeyemi made it categorically clear that the police would not hesitate to deal firmly with any individual or group of individuals no matter how highly placed who attempted to take laws into their hands.

In another development, an accord of peace between the two warring political parties in Ijebu-Remu was called at Oba [traditional chief] Ogaliba's palace in Shagamu. The paramount chief of the division, Oba Omolu Owoleji, condemned the attitudes of some politicians trying to turn his area into a battlefield. The Oba also cautioned in advance anybody trying to bring trouble to the area in the next coming elections. Those present at the meeting were leaders of the National Party of Nigeria, Unity Party of Nigeria, and the regional police officer representing the state police command.

# SENEGAL

## Mozambique Foreign Minister Continues Visit

### Received by Diouf

*AB190910 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] The head of state received in audience today various dignitaries, including Mozambique Foreign Affaris Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano who is leading a delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique and who brought a personal message from His Excellency Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The audience was held in the presence of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse.

Concerning the Mozambique foreign minister's visit to Senegal, it is worth noting that he has always expressed the desire to come to our country. In the first place our two countries fought together in the struggle for the independence of Mozambique as well as for the liberation of other colonized peoples. The peoples of Mozambique and Senegal, therefore, have a common desire to strengthen their bonds of friendship, and it is normal to think that Senegalese-Mozambique cooperation was at the center of the discussions that Mr Chissano held this morning with the president, Foreign Affairs Minister Moustapha Niasse, and later with [words indistinct]. The discussions between the visiting minister and his host were continued soon after their return to Dakar. The Mozambique foreign affairs minister will visit the township of Dakar and will be received by Habib Thiam, speaker of the National Assembly.

### Communique Issued

*MB201245 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] A Mozambique-Senegalese joint communique, which was released in Dakar today, vigorously condemned the Pretoria regime for its odious apartheid policy and for the illegal occupation of Namibia. The communique, which was signed by Joaquim Chissano and Moustapha Niasse, ministers of foreign affairs of Mozambique and Senegal respectively, also expresses solidarity with the frontline states and the national liberation movements, namely the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia. Regarding the conflicts in the African Continent, the document says that they must be solved through dialogue, without foreign interference, while giving preference to initiatives and actions designed to implement the plan of action [words indistinct].

Yesterday morning the head of Mozambique foreign affairs was received by Amadou Cisse Bia, chairman of the National Assembly, and in the afternoon the Mozambique delegation held a meeting with the members of the Senegalese Socialist Party Political Bureau. According to the Mozambique Information Agency, the contacts held in Dakar open good prospects for fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Early last night Minister Chissano was honored with a reception. The Mozambique delegation ends its 4-day visit to Senegal today.

### Reception Remarks Reported

*MB211242 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano appealed to all African and non-African countries to abstain from intervening militarily in Chad. The head of Mozambique diplomacy, who was speaking in Dakar during a reception given by his Senegalese counterpart at the end of an official visit, said that the generalization of the Chadian conflict amounts to an intolerable challenge of the moral and political power of the OAU and a crime against the Chadian people. Minister Chissano defended the principle that the Chadian people must establish true national reconciliation by their means and that the OAU and the international community must support and aid it.

Referring to the situation in Southern Africa, Minister Joaquim Chissano stressed the courageous role played by Lesotho, which, despite the economic blockade imposed by the Pretoria racist regime, has never betrayed the natural solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the South African people. After paying homage to the people and Government of Angola, who are continuously attacked by South Africa, Chissano demanded the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive South African troops from Angolan territory.

Minister Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo last night.

### French Adviser Holds Talks With Diouf

*AB211010 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Dakar, 20 Aug (AFP) — Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African affairs, told AFP that France's position on Chad is "understood and shared" by the eight African heads of state that he has met during his African tour. Mr Penne has visited Niger, Chad, CAR, Gabon, Cameroon, Togo, Guinea, and Senegal.

The adviser to the French president, who was received in audience for more than 1 hour by Senegalese leader Abdou Diouf, said that President Diouf "fully appreciates the French position" on Chad and shares this position. Mr Penne, who was received by President Diouf in the presence of Moustapha Niasse, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, and Francois Lionnet, charge d'affaires of the French Embassy in Senegal, further stated that the French and Senegalese heads of state shared the same views on the impending negotiations for the renewal of the resources of IDA (World Bank's International Development Association). He said that the French and Senegalese presidents feel that 34 percent of the resources of the IDA (which grants soft loans to developing countries) should go to African countries.

Mr Penne revealed that President Diouf will participate in the next summit of heads of state of France and Africa, which will take place in Vittel, France. On French-Senegalese cooperation, which he stressed "was good," he disclosed that France plans to grant food aid of 3,000 to 5,000 tons to Senegal. Senegal is presently experiencing a lack of rainfall which will result in a poor harvest.

## TOGO

### French Adviser Meets With President Eyadema

*AB182123 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Aug 83*

[Text] Guy Penne, adviser to the president of the French Republic for African and Malagasy affairs, who arrived in Lome this morning within the framework of a tour of several African capitals, left Lome this afternoon. He was seen off at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Laole, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of the interior, by Mr de Rotray, the French charge d'affaires in Togo, and by Captain Guy Solos, the military attache of the French Embassy in Togo. Shortly before his departure, Guy Penne said that he held talks this morning with General Eyadema on cooperation and bilateral relations between France and Togo. He said he gave the head of state a report on the French position on events in Chad.

[Begin recording] [Penne] I came to meet Gen Eyadema and as in previous visits, we discussed in particular the problems of cooperation and bilateral relations between Togo and France. That is to say, our cooperation is on a sound footing and it continues to develop. There are, nevertheless, a few isolated problems which need clarification, which is why I came. I also came to explain the stand of the president of the French Republic on France's policy concerning events in Chad, and I think that President Gen Eyadema said he was very happy about President Francois Mitterrand's stand.

[Unidentified reporter] Since the beginning of this war, we have noted that France's military stand consists of sending military supplies within the framework of the military cooperation accords of 1976. After that, French paratroopers were sent there.

[Penne] I cannot give a reply to everything. I think that Minister of Defense Charles Hernu daily explains the French Republic's stand on Chad. Our policy falls within the framework of the cooperation agreements existing between Chad and France. I think that to get more information, you must refer to what the minister of defense said. [end recording]

## UPPER VOLTA

### Decree Promotes Tamini Yawoua to General

*AB210920 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[National Council of the Revolution's Decree issued in Ouagadougou on 21 August 1983 — read by 2d Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree 83-0016/CNR-PRES on the promotion of a senior officer of the Upper Voltan Armed Forces to the rank of major general:

Considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983, considering Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 creating the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] we, CNR, promote Colonel Marcel Tamini Yawoua to the rank and denomination of major general. The present decree which takes effect on 21 August 1983 will be published in the official journal of the republic.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR

### Further Tamini Yawoua Appointmemt

*AB210930 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[National Council of the Revolution's Decree issued in Ouagadougou on 21 August 1983 — read by 2d Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree 83-0017/CNR-PRES on the admission into the second section [deuxieme section] of general officers:

The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state decrees: Considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983, considering Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 creating the CNR, Major General Marcel Tamini Yawoua has been admitted into the second section of general officers of the National Armed Forces of Upper Volta. The present decree which takes effect on 21 August 1983 will be published by the official journal of the republic.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR

### CNR Decree Removes Officers From Armed Forces

*AB211020 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[National Council of the Revolution decree issued in Ouagadougou on 21 August 1983 — read by 2d Lieutenant Daouda Traore]

[Text] Decree 83-0018/CNR-PRES on the National Armed Forces of Upper Volta. Considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983, considering Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 creating the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], we, CNR, remove the following officers from the National Armed Forces:

National Gendarmerie: Lieutenant Colonel (?Guillaume) Ouattara, Major Abel Ouedraogo, Major Chrsitophe Kabore, and Major Emile Kabore.

Infantry: Colonel Djerma Mamadou, Lieutenant Colonel Traore Mena, Lieutenant Colonel Guy Nader, Lieutenant Colonel Ignace Nana Tiendegorogo, Lieutenant Colonel Ouedraogo Djofka, Major Yime Mone, Major Coulibaly Beido, Major Youssouf Karim, Major Darnada Harouna Mone, Major Thomas Monguerma, and Major Dieng Tobia.

Armored and Mounted Army: Lieutenant Colonel Salambere Boubacar, Lieutenant Colonel (?Tete Mounouna), Lieutenant Colonel Jean Marie Kambou Dissou, and Captain Jocelyn Kamboule.

Air Base: Major M. Laurent Tiene Bassere, [words indistinct], and Major Jean-Pierre Guilme.

[Words indistinct] Lieutenant Colonel Tienderegorogo Mobila, and Lieutenant Colonel Ouedraogo Mahamane.

Military Engineering: Captain Remi Kongo Nokou.

Communications: None.

Finance Department: 3d class Desire Ndabire Moukaye, quartermaster.

Administration: Lieutenant Colonel Roger Ouedraogo

Chancellory: Captain Tare Joami.

Equipment: Lieutenant Panenko Amidou and Captain Danian Atchoum.

Health Service: Dr Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

Those concerned are entitled to pension. The present decree takes effect on 21 August 1983 and will be published by the official journal of the republic.

Ouagadougou, 21 August 1983.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR

# ANGOLA

## 11 UNITA Members Killed in Benguela Counterattack

*AB191300 Luanda ANGOP in French 1105 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Luanda, 19 Aug (ANGOP) — Eleven members of the counterrevolutionary UNITA gang were killed, nine others captured, and a large quantity of South African-made weapons and ammunition was seized during a counterattack launched by the People's Defense Organization (ODP) in the Balombo area in Benguela Province. According to an official source, among the dead were a captain and a lieutenant, both members of the puppets.

The (?same) source said that the counterrevolutionary gang, which is made up of mercenaries and Angolan traitors at the service of [words indistinct], (?came in through Namibia). It was trying to set up base in the Balombo area, which is located in Benguela Province. The same reports stress that because of a quick counterattack by farmers within the vigilante groups of the ODP, this gang was completely routed. Before the counterattack by Angolan farmers, the puppets and the mercenaries at Pretoria's service launched an attack against the locality of Caluita, located in the [words indistinct] livestock and foodstuffs, and took with them defenseless men, women, and children whose lives were saved by the ODP's intervention.

The chief of operations at the Balombo municipal command told the press that the operation's success is due to the vigilance and determination of the population. He added that after a 5-day chase, the hideout of the puppet gang and mercenaries was found in the forest, encircled and neutralized without problems. One of the captured members said that the orders they had been given in Namibia were to destroy the population's means of subsistance and then force the people to follow them into the forest. He stressed that the fundamental objectives of this action was compulsory "enlistment."

The captured soldier said that they were not able to destroy the means of subsistance because this also involved attacks against vehicles transporting basic commodities to villages and other rural areas. It is reported that the population in the Caluita locality in the Balombo municipality has been left destitute and homeless because everything was destroyed by the counterrevolutionary gang.

### Luanda Reports Further Successes

*MB200651 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] An armed group which had infiltrated Angola from Namibia last weekend was promptly neutralized by the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola when it tried to mine the railway line linking Namibe to Lubango in the (Lume) area, 60 km from the capital of Namibe Province. A local military source said that the group would have been disembarked by helicopter in order to carry out that action, which did not materialize. The source said that after a 15-minute fight the enemy abandoned weapons, ammunition, and other combat equipment, including two (Sincal) radios, binoculars, sapper's boots, one mine compressor, one antenna, medicine, and combat rations.

Meanwhile, the residents of Balombo region, Benguela Province, integrated in the ranks of the People's Defense Organization [ODP], neutralized a group of couterrevolutionaries formed by Angolan traitors and mercenaries who attempted to establish themselves in that area. In the course of the action carried out by the ODP combatants of Balombo, a total of 11 bandits were killed and 9 others taken prisoner. A large quantity of arms and ammunition of various South African makes was recovered.

The presence of the counterrevolutionary group was detected after Caluita village, in the Balombo region, was treacherously attacked. The bandits destroyed various houses and stole many head of cattle and large quantities of foodstuff. One of the counterrevolutionaries who was taken prisoner stated that the group was given instructions while in Namibia to remove the bases of subsistance of the local population and then force them into the bush by means of attacks mounted against vehicles carrying foodstuff and robbing the farms in the region. During the actions, ODP combatants killed the two leaders of the counterrevolutionary group, to whom the racist South Africans had given the ranks of captain and lieutenant.

## UNITA Communique Reports Capture of Cangamba

*MB200844 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 19 Aug 83*

["Special Communique" issued by the chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on 14 August]

[Text] 1. In fulfillment of directive No. 6 of the UNITA Central Committee three brigades of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] attacked and isolated the town of Cangamba, Moxico Province over 11 days.

A. Our entrenched forces resisted 320 napalm and phosphorous bombings, which were carried out by MIG and Antonov planes and MI-23 and MI-24 helicopters over a total of 264 hours.

B. Finally, at 1100 on 14 August 1983 the enemy's entrenched post was taken by storm and kept under control by UNITA forces.

C. The enemy suffered 709 confirmed casualties and 165 soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] were captured. A total of 120 Cubans were killed. On 11 August 1983 helicopters, under the cover of intense fire from Cuban planes, withdrew the remainder of the Cuban brigade, leaving the FAPLA soldiers to their fate. Our forces shot five MIG-21's and four MI-23 helicopters.

D. UNITA forces suffered 63 dead and 200 wounded. Our forces captured 2,300 assorted weapons and 12 BRDM-2's.

E. The fight for the capture of Cangamba, which is the last MPLA position on the way to Luena, was directly led by

Brigadier (Amos Demostenes Chiringutila), chief of General Staff of FALA.

2. The general offensive against Cuban and FAPLA positions continues. It is only through direct negotiations between UNITA and MPLA for the formation of a government of national unity that the civil war can be brought to an end, thus making possible the achievement of independence for Namibia.

The struggle triumphs. Only united shall we win.

[Signed] Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, FALA supreme commander, Angola on 14 August 1983, year of the anti-Cuban production.

### Luanda Claims Denied

*MB201020 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] MPLA chieftains, who are used to covering up their defeats by means of shameful misinformation campaigns, presented a fabricated a report on the night of 15 August and later on their 1300 newscast on 16 August. There is a Portuguese proverb which says that a liar can be caught sooner that a cripple. The so-called report by Radio Luanda chieftains on the battle for Cangamba was nothing but a badly staged puppet show.

The scenario revealed great desperation due to a lack of political, military, and psychological knowledge, and anybody could see that. The report was based solely on statements by the frightened commanders of the so-called 32d Brigade of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], who had retreated to Luena. We may ask Radio Luanda the whereabouts of the 600 or so UNITA soldiers that were captured. Would it not have been opportune to include the UNITA prisoners in the report so that they could make statements vital to substantiate the so-called FAPLA victory at Cangamba? Radio Luanda teams were sent to Cangamba but were unable to contact the local residents to report on the alleged South African bombings of Cangamba. Why has Radio Luanda not mentioned the widely reported presence of Scarecrow Pedale in Cangamba?

MPLA chieftains in Luanda and in the Angolan news agency [ANGOP] or Radio Luanda ran around a lot and reported news that did not agree with statements made by the frustrated and traumatized commander of the 32d FAPLA Brigade, who had been expelled from Cangamba. The MPLA chieftains said that Cangamba had been attacked by South Africans. However, the frightened and traumatized commander of the 32d FAPLA Brigade knows better about the events than any of the MPLA chieftains hidden behind Cubans and Russians in Luanda. Let us hear the truth as stated by the commander of the so-called 32d FAPLA Brigade when asked about the situation by Radio Luanda chieftains when the latter visited Luena:

[Begin recording] UNITA broke through our defense position at the airport. With the withdrawal of the battalion, UNITA tried to attack the town directly. UNITA broke through another of our defense positions at the 4th of February, and thereafter they launched a strong attack and broke through our defense position north of the town. Thus, all our forces were overcome.

We were reinforcing our forces along the main part of the river. We had no water to drink or food to eat. UNITA decided to attack this position on 2 August with a force formed by about one 120-mm mortar battery, two batteries of 81-mm and 82-mm mortars, and one 75-mm gun platoon. UNITA attacked and broke through our various subunits stationed at the town, trying to block all our forces and capture the town. UNITA attacked the aircraft, trying to prevent the supply of our troops. They deployed their main force in [words indistinct] and began a very strong attack. This attack claimed the lives of various people and combatants. [end recording]

That was the voice of First Lieutenant (Paulino Ngola Joao), commander of the 32d Brigade, which was defeated in Cangamba. He is the one who actually experienced the situation. He fled from Cangamba to Luena because the situation was as he explained. Let us not pay attention to what Radio Luanda says, because the fight took place in Cangamba, Moxico Province, and not in the studios of Radio Uanda or the offices of ANGOP.

### RSA Air Raids Denied

*MB200752 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] UNITA has invited international organizations, including the Red Cross, to send observers to the town of Cangamba to disprove government claims that is has been destroyed in air raids. UNITA has strongly denied reports from Luanda that South African aircraft destroyed the strategic road junction in Moxico Province in the east of the country last week. The organization says its forces captured it intact earlier this week after defeating its government and Cuban garrison after 11 days of fighting. Among those killed in the clashes were 120 Cubans. The communique says there has also been fighting in Malange and Lunda in the central and northeastern parts of the country and said the offensive will continue until the Cubans leave Angola. No independence is possible in neighboring South-West Africa/Namibia. [as heard]

### Claims 328 Captured

*NC191908 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Lisbon, Aug. 19 (AFP) — The anti-government UNITA Angolan rebel movement today claimed to have captured 328 Angolan Army soldiers in fighting near Cangumbe, Oempure and Chicale, in Moxico Province. In a statement here, UNITA (National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola) said it was prepared to present the prisoners to the International Red Cross or the international press.

The South African-backed movement at the same time denied that the town of Cangamba, also in Moxico Province, was destroyed by South African Air Force raids last weekend, as Luanda authorities have claimed. According to the rebels, who are led by Jonas Savimbi, all the town's 6,300 inhabitants were on their side. UNITA invited Red Cross officials to visit Cangamba.

In a previous statement, UNITA said it had killed 709 adversaries, 120 of them Cubans, in fighting at Cangamba. In the latest statement, it said that in addition, its forces had between Agust 8 and August 16 killed 251, including 13 Cubans, and taken prisoner 15 "ex-Katanga gendarmes" and a Portuguese in fighting in Luanda and Malange Provinces. UNITA put its own losses in the latter clashes at 17 dead, 112 wounded and six missing.

## UNITA Radio Reports 16-31 July Operations

*MB191906 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockrel in Portuguese 0430 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, firmly resolved to fully implement their noble mission of driving military actions 16-31 July, 1983. We are going to report the outstanding ones.

In Bie Province, on 17 July at about 0400 the FALA attacked the enemy barracks at (Longuli) at a place 8 km from (Ondulu). In the operation our forces killed 41 members of the People's Amrmed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and caputured 27 small arms, 1 B-10 cannon, 1 14.5-mm anti-aircraft gun, 3 60-mm mortars, 5 RPG-2's, 4 wooden boxes of ammunition, and an assortment of 101 types of bombs. On 23 July the FALA attacked an enemy column escorted by a battalion of the 48th Brigade on the Bie-(Menongo) highway along the Cachingues-Chicala section. Our forces destroyed 4 trucks and killed 21 FAPLA traitors, and 3 Cuban mercenaries. Our forces captured only 10 weapons, as the remaining arms were completely burned, along with the trucks.

In Moxico Province, on 27 July the FALA stormed and captured the Caripande border post on the Angola-Zambia border. In the operation our forces killed 41 FAPLA traitors and 8 bandits of the Angolan Security Directorate. Our forces seized 17 AK's, 6 G-3's, 8 FN's, 2 Star pistols, 1 RPG-7, 1 SVD, 8 PKM's, 1 60-mm mortar, 1 82-mm mortar, and various articles of military and civilian clothing.

In Luanda Province on 28 July Alto Chicapa civilians told UNITA that the situation in that township is one of despair and that many members of the so-called FAPLA are deserting and many people are being arbitrarily imprisoned. The famine is also causing serious conflicts between FAPLA commanding officers and soldiers at Alto Chicapa.

In Malanje Province on 14 July as a result of an explosion of a landmine planted by UNITA forces between (Luquembo) and Malanje, our forces destroyed a truck and killed 16 FAPLA traitors. On 27 July UNITA forces, the FALA, attacked a column of Cuban trucks on the Malanje-(Cuangula) road, on the (Longo-Cuango) section. Our forces killed 3 Cuban mercenaries and 16 FAPLA traitors, captured 21 individual arms, and destroyed 3 trucks.

In Huambo Province on 17 July UNITA forces the gallant FALA forces, seized the enemy position at (Ebanga). In the attack 28 FAPLA traitors were killed and 32 small weapons were seized. Our forces also seized 1 75-mm cannon, 1 82-mm mortar, 1 RPG-7, 382,839 assorted rounds of ammunition, 1 case of 82-mm mortar shells, and 1 radio transmitter. Our forces also caputured three FAPLA traitors alive. They are First Lieutenant (Bernardino Sapalo), Second Lieutenant (Anastasio Jose), and Sergeant (Quipanga Tschabi). FALA destroyed four trucks. On 18 July FALA attacked a column of 12 trucks between Alto Hama and Amera. In the attack 53 FAPLA traitors and 6 Cuban mercenaries were killed. A white Portuguese national named (Adelino Rodrigues Fiabra) was captured. Our forces burned 10 of the 12 trucks. Among the trucks were two [name indistinct], three Bedfords, two Zils, one Kraz, one tanker, and one MDO. Also, on 18 July in Huambo Province, between (Nangonjo) and (Chenga), the enemy detonated a landmine planted by UNITA forces, killing 13 FAPLA traitors and 2 Cuban mercenaries. One truck was completely destroyed.

In Cuanza Sul Province on 28 July shots were exchanged between FAPLA traitors and Cuban mercenaries stationed at Cassangue. In the wake of this development on 30 July 367 civilians presented themselves to UNITA forces from this township.

In Benguela Province on 16 July the gallant FALA forces destroyed 2 Ifa trucks bearing registration numbers W50 and ANN90-47 on the highway between Benguela and Huambo in the Catengue-Caimbambo section. In the action our forces killed 35 FAPLA traitors, and all their arms were burned as a result of the action of an AC (?landmine). On 27 July in Benguela Province, FALA forces attacked a motorized enemy column between (Bala Baia) and (Chilumbo) on the Benguela-Novo Redondo Highway. The attack claimed the lives of 57 FAPLA traitors, including a major of the state security organization named (Castro). Our forces captured 42 AK's, 4 G-3's, 4 Russian automatic rifles, 2 Russian Mousers, 4 RPG-7's, 2 Makarov pistols, 918,657 rounds of ammunition, 41 bombs, and 20 handgranades. Five trucks were destroyed.

In Huila Province on 22 July a landmine between (Chipindi) and Galangue at a place about 1 km from (Chipindi) destroyed an enemy truck and claimed the lives of 17 FAPLA traitors and a Cuban mercenary.

In Cuando Cubango Province on 18 July UNITA forces, the gallant FALA forces, attacked a battalion of FAPLA traitors between Cuchi and Menongue near the (Luachenha) River. The attack took the lives of 27 FAPLA traitors and 3 Cuban mercenaries, and 11 Czechoslovak-made AK's, 6 Russian AK's, 1 SKS, 2 SVD's, 1 RPD's, 1 RPK, 2 82-mm mortars, 409,107 assorted rounds of ammunition, 361 bombs, 2 bags of documents, 2 field radios, 6 boxes of combat rations, and various other Soviet-made military items were captured.

FALA is the exprression and force manifesting our people's frustration. FALA is the giant. FALA on the attack. Against surrender, Monteiro is our example. Kafundanga is the example to follow. The struggle triumphs. United behind the Comrade President Dr Savimbi, we shall win.

### President Receives Message From DPRK Counterpart

*MB210815 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, in Luanda yesterday. The contents of the message are likely to be related to the existing friendly and cooperative fraternal links between the two peoples, parties, and government. The message was conveyed by Kim Chae-suk, deputy foreign minister of the DPRK, during a ceremony which was attended by Venancio de Moura, deputy foreign minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassador of the DPRK accredited to Angola.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Machel Leaves for Zambian Congress 21 August

*MB210828 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 21 Aug 83*

[Text] Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Maputo for Zambia this morning. He will take part in the United National Independence Party Congress. In his visit the leader of the Mozambique revolution is accompanied by several members of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, including Mariano Matsinhe, minister of security. The presidential delegation was seen off at the Mavalane Airport by members of the Political Bureau and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly.